```
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:38:34 ON 23 MAY 2001

=> fil reg

=> s atenolol/cn
L1             1 ATENOLOL/CN

=> s timolol/cn
L3             1 TIMOLOL/CN

=> s inderal
L5             2 INDERAL

=> d tot

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   26379-20-4  REGISTRY
CN   Germacra-1(10),7,11-trien-15-oic acid, 8,12-epoxy-6.alpha.-hydroxy-,
     .gamma.-lactone, (Z)- (8CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN     ***Dihydroneolinderalactone***
MF   C15 H18 O3
LC   STN Files:   BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Currently available stereo shown.

/ Structure 1 in file .gra /

               1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
               1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   318-98-9  REGISTRY
CN   2-Propanol, 1-[(1-methylethyl)amino]-3-(1-naphthalenyloxy)-, hydrochloride
     (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   2-Propanol, 1-(isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthyloxy)-, hydrochloride (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (.+-.)-Propranolol hydrochloride
CN   (R,S)-Propranolol hydrochloride
CN   1-(1-Naphthoxy)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropylaminopropane hydrochloride
CN   1-(1-Naphthyloxy)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropylaminopropane hydrochloride
CN   1-(1-Naphthyloxy)-3-(isopropylamino)-2-propanol hydrochloride
CN   1-(Isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthoxy)-2-propanol hydrochloride
CN   1-(Isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthyloxy)propan-2-ol hydrochloride
CN   Anaprilin
CN   Anapriline
CN   Avlocardyl
CN   DL-Anapriline
CN   dl-Propranolol hydrochloride
CN   DL-Propranolol hydrochloride
CN   Docitan
CN   Dociton
CN   Duranol
CN   ICI 45520
CN     ***Inderal***
CN     ***Inderal LA***
CN   Naprilin
CN   Obsidan
CN   Propranolol chloride
CN   Propranolol hydrochloride
CN   Propraratiopharm
DR   3506-09-0, 146874-86-4
MF   C16 H21 N O2 . Cl H
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
       CSCHEM, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGPAT, EMBASE, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB,
       IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDIRECTORY, IPA, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR,
       PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL
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        (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**
        (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN  (525-66-6)

/ Structure 2 in file .gra / .

            1758 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
               7 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
            1759 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
              30 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)


=> s metoprolol/cn
L8            1 METOPROLOL/CN

=> s propranolol/cn
L9            1 PROPRANOLOL/CN

=> s timolol/cn
L10           1 TIMOLOL/CN

=> s atorvastatin/cn
L11           1 ATORVASTATIN/CN

=> s cerivastatin/cn
L12           1 CERIVASTATIN/CN

=> s pravastatin/cn
L13           1 PRAVASTATIN/CN

=> s fluvastatin/cn
L14           1 FLUVASTATIN/CN

=> s lovastatin/cn
L15           1 LOVASTATIN/CN

=> s simvastatin/cn
L16           1 SIMVASTATIN/CN

=> fil medline caplus embase biosis uspatfull

=> s l11-16 or atorvastatin or cerivastatin or pravastatin or fluvastatin or lovastatin or simva
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L17      216829 (L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16) OR ATORVASTATIN OR
                CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUVASTATIN OR LOVASTATIN OR
                SIMVASTATIN OR ?STATIN?

=> s l1 or l8-10 or atenolol or timolol or propranolol or metoprolol or
MISSING TERM AFTER ETOPROLOL OR
Operators must be followed by a search term, L-number, or query name.

=> s l1 or l8-10 or atenolol or timolol or propranolol or metoprolol
L18      202196 L1 OR (L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR ATENOLOL OR TIMOLOL OR PROPRANOLOL
                OR METOPROLOL

=> s l17 (s) l18
L19        1018 L17 (S) L18

=> s l17 (w) l18
L20          28 L17 (W) L18

=> s l20 range,=2001
MISSING OPERATOR L20 RANGE,=2001
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l20 range,= 2001
MISSING OPERATOR L20 RANGE,=
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
```

nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

```
=> s l20 range =, 2001
L21         28 L20

=> s l20 range =, 2000
L22         28 L20

=> d ti so tot

L22  ANSWER 1 OF 28  MEDLINE
TI   Effects of sandostatin on gastric mucosal perfusion in rats with portal
     hypertensive gastropathy.
SO   CHUNG-HUA KAN TSANG PING TSA CHIH, (2000 Feb) 8 (1) 21-3.
     Journal code: DAU; 9710009. ISSN: 1007-3418.

L22  ANSWER 2 OF 28  MEDLINE
TI   In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli.
SO   AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, (1995 Feb) 268 (2 Pt 2) F266-72.
     Journal code: 3U8; 0370511. ISSN: 0002-9513.

L22  ANSWER 3 OF 28  MEDLINE
TI   The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after
     hypoglycaemia in man.
SO   BRITISH JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, (1992 Dec) 34 (6) 547-50.
     Journal code: AU9; 7503323. ISSN: 0306-5251.

L22  ANSWER 4 OF 28  MEDLINE
TI   Role of hepatic autoregulation in defense against hypoglycemia in humans.
SO   JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION, (1985 May) 75 (5) 1623-31.
     Journal code: HS7; 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.

L22  ANSWER 5 OF 28  MEDLINE
TI   [Recent developments in the medical treatment of emergency cirrhotic
     hemorrhage. Vasopressin and glipressin, prostaglandins,
       ***somatostatin***  ,  ***propranolol***  , cimetidine and ranitidine].
     Recenti acquisizioni in tema di trattamento medico nelle urgenze
     emorragiche da cirrosi. Vasopressina e glipressina, prostaglandine,
     somatostatina, propanololo, cimetidina e ranitidina.
SO   MINERVA MEDICA, (1983 Oct 6) 74 (38) 2189-95.
     Journal code: N6M; 0400732. ISSN: 0026-4806.

L22  ANSWER 6 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI   Effects of sandostatin on gastric mucosal perfusion in rats with portal
     hypertensive gastropathy
SO   Zhonghua Ganzangbing Zazhi (2000), 8(1), 21-23
     CODEN: ZGZZFE; ISSN: 1007-3418

L22  ANSWER 7 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI   In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli
SO   Am. J. Physiol. (1995), 268(2, Pt. 2), F266-F272
     CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513

L22  ANSWER 8 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI   The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after
     hypoglycemia in man
SO   Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1992), 34(6), 547-50
     CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251

L22  ANSWER 9 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI   Role of hepatic autoregulation in defense against hypoglycemia in humans
SO   J. Clin. Invest. (1985), 75(5), 1623-31
     CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738

L22  ANSWER 10 OF 28  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI   In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli.
SO   American Journal of Physiology - Renal Fluid and Electrolyte Physiology,
     (1995) 268/2 37-2 (F266-F272).
     ISSN: 0363-6127  CODEN: AJPFDM

L22  ANSWER 11 OF 28  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI   The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after
```

hypoglycaemia in man.
SO British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1992) 34/6 (547-550).
ISSN: 0306-5251 CODEN: BCPHBM

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI New vasopressin regimen, ***somatostatin*** , ***propranolol*** tried for esophageal varices.
SO Gastroenterology Endoscopy News, (1985) 36/11 (5).
CODEN: GENNEY

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Role of hepatic autoregulation in defense against hypoglycemia in humans.
SO Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1985) 75/5 (1623-1631).
CODEN: JCINAO

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Recent developments in the emergency medical treatment of cirrhotic haemorrhages].
RECENTI ACQUISIZIONI IN TEMA DI TRATTAMENTO MEDICO NELLE URGENZE EMORRAGICHE DA CIRROSI.
SO Minerva Medica, (1983) 74/38 (2189-2195).
CODEN: MIMEAO

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of ***fluvastatin*** , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
SO Journal of Controlled Release, (1997) Vol. 46, No. 1-2, pp. 187.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of Controlled Release Society Ireland Special Symposium on Current Topics in Peptide Delivery Dublin, Ireland September 20-22, 1995
ISSN: 0168-3659.

L22 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of ***fluvastatin*** , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1995) Vol. 12, No. 9 SUPPL., pp. S295.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists Miami Beach, Florida, USA November 5-9, 1995
ISSN: 0724-8741.

L22 ANSWER 17 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli.
SO American Journal of Physiology, (1995) Vol. 268, No. 2 PART 2, pp. F266-F272.
ISSN: 0002-9513.

L22 ANSWER 18 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after hypoglycaemia in man.
SO British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1992) Vol. 34, No. 6, pp. 547-550.
ISSN: 0306-5251.

L22 ANSWER 19 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI BETA-ADRENERGIC MODULATION OF GROWTH HORMONE GH AUTOFEEDBACK ON SLEEP-ASSOCIATED AND PHARMACOLOGICALLY INDUCED GH SECRETION.
SO J CLIN ENDOCRINOL METAB, (1989) 69 (6), 1187-1194.
CODEN: JCEMAZ. ISSN: 0021-972X.

L22 ANSWER 20 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI ALPHA-1-ADRENERGIC STIMULATION OF IN-VITRO GROWTH HORMONE RELEASE AND CYTOSOLIC FREE CALCIUM IN RAT SOMATOTROPHS.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1988) 122 (4), 1419-1425.
CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

L22 ANSWER 21 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF ESOPHAGEAL VARICEAL BLEEDING.
SO Leber, Magen, Darm, (1986) 16 (4), 195-198,201-202,204-209.
CODEN: LBMDAT. ISSN: 0300-8622.

L22 ANSWER 22 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

TI DRUG THERAPY FOR PORTAL HYPERTENSION.
SO Ann. Intern. Med., (1986) 105 (1), 96-107.
CODEN: AIMEAS. ISSN: 0003-4819.

L22 ANSWER 23 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI ROLE OF HEPATIC AUTOREGULATION IN DEFENSE AGAINST HYPOGLYCEMIA IN HUMANS.
SO J CLIN INVEST, (1985) 75 (5), 1623-1631.
CODEN: JCINAO. ISSN: 0021-9738.

L22 ANSWER 24 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI GLUCOSE COUNTERREGULATION DURING RECOVERY FROM NEUROGLUCOPENIA WHICH MECHANISM IS IMPORTANT.
SO METAB CLIN EXP, (1985) 34 (1), 15-18.
CODEN: METAAJ. ISSN: 0026-0495.

L22 ANSWER 25 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PHARMACOLOGICAL MODIFICATIONS OF INSULIN RELEASE IN-VITRO FROM FUEL-RESPONSIVE TRANSPLANTABLE INSULINOMAS.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1984) 115 (4), 1496-1499.
CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

L22 ANSWER 26 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI ENERGY AND SUBSTRATE KINETICS AND OXIDATION DURING KETONE INFUSION IN SEPTIC DOGS ROLE OF CHANGES IN INSULIN AND GLUCAGON.
SO CIRC SHOCK, (1984) 14 (1), 63-79.
CODEN: CRSHAG. ISSN: 0092-6213.

L22 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI VASOPRESSIN AND VASOCONSTRICTOR THERAPY.
SO SHEPHERD, A. P. AND D. N. GRANGER (ED.). PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INTESTINAL CIRCULATION. XIX+420P. RAVEN PRESS: NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS. (1984) 0 (0), 377-392.
ISBN: 0-88167-025-1.

L22 ANSWER 28 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A CASE OF INSULINOMA DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF INSULIN SUPPRESSION TEST AND PRO INSULIN DETERMINATION IN INSULINOMA.
SO Tonyobyo (Tokyo), (1977) 20 (4), 461-468.
CODEN: TONYA4. ISSN: 0021-437X.

=> s l11-16 or atorvastatin or cerivastatin or pravastatin or fluvastatin or lovastatin or simva
L23 23940 (L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16) OR ATORVASTATIN OR CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUVASTATIN OR LOVASTATIN OR SIMVASTATIN

=> s l23 (s) (l1 or atenolol)
L24 72 L23 (S) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)

=> s l23 (w) (l1 or atenolol)
L25 2 L23 (W) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)

=> d ibib abs tot

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:331686 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799630889
TITLE: A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of ***fluvastatin*** , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
AUTHOR(S): Lindahl, A. (1); Sandstrom, R. (1); Ungell, A. L.; Knutson, L.; Abrahamsson, B.; Lennernas, H. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Div. Biopharmaceutics Pharmacokinetics, Univ. Uppsala, Uppsala Sweden
SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release, (1997) Vol. 46, No. 1-2, pp. 187.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of Controlled Release Society Ireland Special Symposium on Current Topics in Peptide Delivery Dublin, Ireland September 20-22, 1995
ISSN: 0168-3659.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:3741 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698575876
TITLE: A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of ***fluvastatin*** , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
AUTHOR(S): Lindahl, A. (1); Sandstrom, R. (1); Ungell, A.-L.; Knutson, L.; Abrahamsson, B.; Lennernas, H. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Div. Biopharm. Pharmacokin., Univ. Uppsala, Uppsala Sweden
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1995) Vol. 12, No. 9 SUPPL., pp. S295.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists Miami Beach, Florida, USA November 5-9, 1995
ISSN: 0724-8741.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

=> s l23 (s) (l3 or timolol)
L26 46 L23 (S) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)

=> s l23 (a) (l3 or timolol)
L27 0 L23 (A) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)

=> s l23 (p) (l3 or timolol)
L28 46 L23 (P) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)

=> dup rem l28
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L28
L29 44 DUP REM L28 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l29 (s) folic acid

L30 23 L29 (S) FOLIC ACID

=> d ibib abs 1-5

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 23 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59392 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for producing solid dosage forms by extrusion
INVENTOR(S): Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kleinke, Andreas, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kothrade, Stephan, Limburgerhof, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6221368	20010424	
	WO 9810752	19980319	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-254558	19990310	(9)
	WO 1997-EP4984	19970911	
		19990310	PCT 371 date
		19990310	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19637479	19960913
	DE 1997-19734011	19970806

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lankford, Jr., Leon B.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dergosits & Noah LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 669
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for producing solid dose forms by mixing at least one polymeric binder, with or without at least one active ingredient and with or without conventional additives, and shaping the mixture, where at least one of the components is employed in liquid form.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 23 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25358 USPATFULL
TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
INVENTOR(S): van Lengerich, Bernhard H., Plymouth, MN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190591	20010220	
	WO 9818610	19980507	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-269763	19990517	(9)
	WO 1997-US18984	19971027	
		19990517	PCT 371 date
		19990517	PCT 102(e) date

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Silbaugh, Jan H.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Eashoo, Mark
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hollander, Barry I; O'Toole, John A.; Taylor, Douglas J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1778
AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive destruction or readily oxidizable pharnaceutically, biologically, or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release the encapsulant from the particles. the additional component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temperature of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixture. The mixture is extruded though a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 23 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:21790 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solid medicaments obtained by extrusion of an isomalt-containing polymer-active substance melt
INVENTOR(S): Zeidler, Jurgen, Mutterstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Neumann, Jorg, Limburgerhof, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal

Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6187342	20010213	
	WO 9712603	19970410	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-29362	19980224	(9)
	WO 1996-EP4262	19960930	
		19980224	PCT 371 date
		19980224	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1995-19536394	19950929

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keil & Weinkauf
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 406
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to solid drug forms obtainable by extrusion with subsequent shaping of a solvent-free melt, comprising, besides one or more active ingredients,

A) 10-90% by weight of a melt-processable, water-soluble polymer,

B) 5-85% by weight of isomalt, and

C) 0-5% by weight of lecithin,

where the total of all the ingredients is to be equal to 100% by weight.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174141 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dosage forms containing taste masked active agents
INVENTOR(S): Mezaache, Djelila, Laurel, MD, United States
Raiden, Michael G., Corona, CA, United States
Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
Szedlock, Scott J., Sterling, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6165512	20001226	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-183501	19981030	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-56617	19970820 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levis, John F.; Schmidt, Richard D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 814
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to compositions useful for making taste-masked oral dosage forms which can be easily processed and which disintegrate rapidly when placed in the mouth. The compositions include coated liquiflash particles and shearform floss particles. Tablets are preferred dosage forms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:157473 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solid foamed active substance preparations

INVENTOR(S): Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Baumgartl, Horst, Mainz, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6150424	20001121	
	WO 9809616	19980312	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-254012	19990301	(9)
	WO 1997-EP4550	19970821	
		19990301	PCT 371 date
		19990301	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19635676	19960903

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Clardy, S. Mark
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: George, Konata M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keil & Weinkauf
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 390
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Solid foamed active ingredient preparations based on melt-processable polymers, obtainable by extrusion of a melt of one or more polymers which comprises active ingredient and which is impregnated with a volatile, physiologically acceptable blowing agent and expanded.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s l23 (S) (l8 or metoprolol)
L31 58 L23 (S) (L8 OR METOPROLOL)

=> dup rem l31
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L31
L32 48 DUP REM L31 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l32 (s) (folic acid or folate or vitamin E)

L33 39 L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN E)

=> s l32 (s) (folic acid or folate or vitamin B)

L34 17 L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)

=> d ibib abs tot

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174799 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable polymers chain-extended by phosphates, compositions, articles and methods for making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-Quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Baltimore, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6166173	20001226	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-53649	19980402	(9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-832217, filed on 3 Apr 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Merriam, Andrew E. C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 260
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2164
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Biodegradable polymers are described comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I or II: wherein X is --O-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; L is a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; M.sub.1 and M.sub.2 are each independently (1) a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; or (2) a branched or straight chain, oxy-, carboxy- or amino-aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; Y is --O--, --S-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; R is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic or heterocycloxy; the molar ratio of x:y is about 1; the molar ratio n:(x or y) is between about 200:1 and 1:200; and the molar ratio q:r is between about 1:99 and 99:1; wherein said biodegradable polymer is biocompatible before and upon biodegradat.

Processes for preparing the polymers, compositions containing the polymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the polymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160610 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable terephthalate polyester-poly (phosphonate) compositions, articles, and methods of using the same
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States
Dang, Wenbin, Ellicott City, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States
Nowotnik, David P., Kingsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153212	20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-165375	19981002 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Howrey Simon Arnold & White, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1448
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A medical device is described comprising a biodegradable terephthalate copolymer comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I below: ##STR1## wherein R is a divalent organic moiety; R' is an aliphatic, aromatic, or heterocyclic residue; x is .gtoreq.1; and n is 3-7,500, and where the biodegradable terephthalate copolymer is sufficiently pure to be biocompatible and is capable of forming biocompatible residues upon biodegradation. In addition, compositions containing the copolymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the copolymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 3 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137750 USPATFULL
TITLE: Production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering

INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132659	20001017	
	WO 9619964	19960704	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860019	19970620	(8)
	WO 1995-EP5119	19951222	
		19970620	PCT 371 date
		19970620	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446467	19941223

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Theisen, Mary Lynn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keil & Weinkauf
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 375

AB The present invention relates to a process for the production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering in which molding rolls with depressions in the shape of segments of an ellipsoid are used. The process according to the invention affords tablets which are easily deflashed and in which the tablet residue to be abraded when there is a displacement between the upper and lower half of the tablet is small.

L34 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61219 USPATFULL
TITLE: Purified galactomannan as an improved pharmaceutical excipient
INVENTOR(S): Gebert, Mark S., East Palo Alto, CA, United States
Friend, David R., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Wong, David, San Francisco, CA, United States
Parasrampuria, Jagdish, San Mateo, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Venture Lending, A Division of Cupertino National Bank, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063402	20000516	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-487605	19950607	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Peselev, Elli
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cooley Godward LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 993
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a substantially anhydrous, powdered, galactomannan composition consisting essentially of a galactomannan hydrocolloid exhibiting about 50% to about 90% by weight of anhydromannose residues and about 10% to about 50% by weight anhydrogalactose residues; less than about 1% by weight of protein material and less than about 3% of other nonaqueous impurities. This material is useful for preparing pharmaceutical compositions both in the substantially anhydrous form but preferably in an anhydrated form which includes about 5-15% by weight water. The pharmaceutical compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a drug, the hydrated powered gallactomannan composition and optionally other pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients. When the hydrated powdered purified glactomannan of the invention is used to form a tablet, one sees improved hardness in the tablet formed.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention is particularly valuable for delivering a therapeutically effective drug to the colon without significant release of the drug in the upper GI tract after oral administration of the composition. Unique means to prepare the purified galactomannan in large quantities is provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 5 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:535 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Process and apparatus for the production of divisible tablets		
INVENTOR(S):	Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Fricke, Helmut, Mutterstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6009690	20000104	
	WO 9619962	19960704	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-849900	19970618	(8)
	WO 1995-EP5117	19951222	
		19970618	PCT 371 date
		19970618	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446470	19941223	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Silbaugh, Ian H.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lee, Dae Young		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauf		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	481		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for the production of divisible tablets by melt calendering in which two molding rolls are combined together, at least one of which has depressions with at least one bar which extends up to the surface line of the molding roll and forms a score.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:170710 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Two-stage solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters)		
INVENTOR(S):	Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation) Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6008318	19991228	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-98620	19980617	(9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-877624, filed on 18 Jun 1997, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Truong, Duc		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howrey & Simon		

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1244
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for making a phosphoester polymer comprising the recurring monomeric units of formula I: ##STR1## wherein: X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl;

L is a divalent organic moiety;

R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and

n is between about 25 to 2,000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) polymerizing in the presence of a solvent p moles of a di-XH compound having formula II:

H--X--L--X--H II

wherein X and L are as defined above, with q moles, where p.apprxeq.q, of a phosphorodihalo compound to form a polymer of formula I, wherein n is about 12 to 1000, having a first molecular weight Mw.sub.1, wherein the solvent is present in an amount greater than about 5 ml of solvent per gram of compound of formula II;

(b) removing at least about 25% of the solvent to form a more concentrated reaction mixture; and

(c) further polymerizing the concentrated reaction mixture for an additional time sufficient to produce a polymer of formula I wherein n is between about 25 and 2,000, the polymer having a second molecular weight Mw.sub.2, which is significantly higher than Mw.sub.1.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 7 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:110440 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters) in toluene
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Zhong, Towson, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5952451	19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-102813	19980623 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-884382, filed on 27 Jun 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Mosley, Terressa
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nath & Associates; Nath, Gary M.; Drost, Patricia M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 46
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1148
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for making a high molecular weight poly(phosphoester) composition comprising:

(i) a biologically active substance; and

(ii) a poly(phosphoester) with the recurring monomeric units: ##STR1## wherein X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl; L is a divalent organic moiety, with the proviso that L cannot have the formula ##STR2## R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and n is from about 25 to 2000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) substantially dissolving p moles of a di--XH compound in a solvent comprising more than 75% toluene at a first temperature between about -75.degree. C. and +60.degree. C. to form a reaction mixture;

(b) while maintaining the reaction mixture at the first temperature, adding q moles, where p.apprxeq.q, of a phosphorodihalo compound;

(c) gradually increasing said first temperature at a rate of less than about 1.5.degree. C. per minute as necessary to achieve a second temperature between about 0.degree. C. and 150.degree. C., and mixing the reaction mixture at the second temperature to form the polymer of formula I; and

(d) isolating the polymer of formula I.

(e) incorporating the biologically active substance into the polymer of formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 8 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:50718 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Production of covered tablets		
INVENTOR(S):	Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Grabowski, Sven, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5897910	19990427	
	WO 9619963	19960704	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860016	19970620	(8)
	WO 1995-EP5118	19951222	
		19970620	PCT 371 date
		19970620	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446468	19941223	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dudash, Diana		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauf		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	506		

AB The present invention is a process for the production of covered tablets by melt calendering in which the melt containing active ingredient is introduced between two sheets of the covering material into the molding rolls.

L34 ANSWER 9 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:33594 USPATFULL	
TITLE:	Controlled release simvastatin delivery device	
INVENTOR(S):	Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)	
	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5882682	19990316

	WO 9612478	19960502	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-817129	19970801	(8)
	WO 1995-US13693	19951019	
		19970801	PCT 371 date
		19970801	PCT 102(e) date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-327083, filed on 21 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5543154 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brouillette, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Quagliato, Carol S.; Winokur, Melvin
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1067
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Controlled delivery of a beneficial agent in a dispersion is provided using (i) a compressed core which contains the beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration, and if desired, an agent to modulate the hydration; and (ii) a water insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the dispersion. The release rate of the beneficial agent is a function of the number and size of the apertures in the coating.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 10 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:143696 USPATFULL
TITLE: Transdermal delivery of medications using a combination of penetration enhancers
INVENTOR(S): Grasela, John C., 4521 Saluto Ct., San Diego, CA, United States 92130
Grasela, Joseph E., 4767 Ocean Blvd., San Diego, CA, United States 92109
Jubenville, Robert M., 550 Washington St., San Diego, CA, United States 92103
McCloskey, Joseph J., 1167 Cooperwood, Bloomfield Hills, MI, United States 48302

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837289	19981117	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-685172	19960723	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Shelborne, Kathryne E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Brown, Martin, Haller & McClain, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 879
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition and procedures for its formation and administration are described, which provide for a convenient, efficacious and simple transdermal administration of medications from a topically applied cream. No transmission through a membrane is involved. The composition incorporates at least two separate penetration enhancers which function synergistically to provide for rapid but controllable transport of the medication from the cream into the skin. The use of a plurality of penetration enhancers, at least one of which facilitates the separation of medication from the cream and at least a second of which alters the structure of the outer layers of skin, particularly the stratum corneum, enhances migration of the drug through the stratum corneum.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 11 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115859 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance
INVENTOR(S): Nakamichi, Kouichi, Shiga, Japan
Izumi, Shougo, Kyoto, Japan
Oka, Masaaki, Osaka, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaju Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811547	19980922	
	WO 9408561	19940428	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-416815	19950609	(8)
	WO 1993-JP1469	19931013	
		19950609	PCT 371 date
		19950609	PCT 102(e) date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-129133, filed on 15 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5456923, issued on 10 Oct 1995

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-303085	19921014

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wong, K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graham & James LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1410

AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable medicinal substance with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. According to the invention, an extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (.DELTA.) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable medicinal substance.

L34 ANSWER 12 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113644 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release drug suspension delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5582838	19961210	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-363451	19941222	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 876
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device is disclosed for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent, the device consisting of (i) a core comprising at least two layers, wherein at least one layer comprises a beneficial agent and a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration and at least one layer which comprises a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the microscopic gel beads.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:70200 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release nifedipine delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5543154	19960806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-327083	19941021 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Phelan, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 933
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous micoroscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a disperson comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:43387 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable controlled release flash flow melt-spun delivery system
INVENTOR(S): Fuisz, Richard C., Great Falls, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5518730	19960521
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-893238	19920603 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hoffmann & Baron
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1072
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Biodegradable controlled release delivery systems using melt-spun biodegradable polymers as carriers for bio-effecting agents such as pharmaceutical actives are disclosed. Oral dosage forms as well as implants are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:102004 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release drug dispersion delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5366738	19941122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-118836	19930908 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Phelan, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 887
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a dispersion comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:84091 USPATFULL
TITLE: Spheronization process using charged resins
INVENTOR(S): McClelland, Gregory A., Lawrence, KS, United States
Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5350584	19940927
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-906226	19920626 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 468
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention comprises a novel process for the spheronization of charged resins. Spherical multiparticlates are produced which range in size from 0.3 mm to 3 mm in diameter. The spherical particle product is microcrystalline-free. The process consists of the steps of mixing followed by wet granulation, spheronization and drying.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:89448 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for producing a tablet core aperture
INVENTOR(S): Appel, Leah E., Lawrence, KS, United States
Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5256440	19931026
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-902187	19920622 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Owens, Terry J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Cameron, Erma
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 502
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Process for preparing and film coating a dosage form. An intagliated dosage form core is produced by inscribing one or more areas on the surface of the dosage form core prior to coating. An aqueous dispersion of a polymeric coating is then applied to the intagliated dosage form core. When placed in an environment of use, the film coating within the circumscribed region of the dosage form surface is reproducibly expelled, leaving a coated core tablet with a predefined aperture in the coating which exposes a discrete portion of the core surface to the environment of use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s l23 (S) (l9 or propranolol)
L35 64 L23 (S) (L9 OR PROPRANOLOL)

=> s l35 (S) (folic acid or folate or vitamin b)
L36 16 L35 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)

=> dup rem l36
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L36
L37 16 DUP REM L36 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174799 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable polymers chain-extended by phosphates, compositions, articles and methods for making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-Quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Baltimore, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6166173	20001226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-53649	19980402 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-832217, filed on 3 Apr 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Merriam, Andrew E. C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 260
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2164
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Biodegradable polymers are described comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I or II: wherein X is --O-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; L is a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms› M.sub.1 and M.sub.2 are each independently (1) a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; or (2) a branched or straight chain, oxy-, carboxy- or amino-aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; Y is --O--, --S-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; R is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic or heterocycloxy; the molar ratio of x:y is about 1; the molar ratio n:(x or y) is between about 200:1 and 1:200; and the molar ratio q:r is between about 1:99 and 99:1; wherein said biodegradable polymer is biocompatible before and upon biodegradat.

Processes for preparing the polymers, compositions containing the polymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the

compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the polymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker antianginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) antihypertensives, such as captopril and enalapril; (47) .beta.-blocker antihypertensives, such as atenolol, metoprolol, nadolol, and ***propranolol*** ; (48) calcium-channel blocker antihypertensive agents, such as diltiazem and nifedipine; (49) central-acting adrenergic antihypertensives, such as clonidine and methyldopa; (50). . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant antilipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor antilipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as. . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125) withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** ***B*** compounds, such as cyanocobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:160610 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Biodegradable terephthalate polyester-poly (phosphonate) compositions, articles, and methods of using the same
INVENTOR(S):	Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States Dang, Wenbin, Ellicott City, MD, United States English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States Nowotnik, David P., Kingsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation) Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153212	20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-165375	19981002 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howrey Simon Arnold & White, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1448

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A medical device is described comprising a biodegradable terephthalate copolymer comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I below: ##STR1## wherein R is a divalent organic moiety; R' is an aliphatic, aromatic, or heterocyclic residue; x is .gtoreq.1; and n is 3-7,500, and where the biodegradable terephthalate copolymer is sufficiently pure to be biocompatible and is capable of forming biocompatible residues upon biodegradation. In addition, compositions containing the copolymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the copolymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker anti-anginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant anti-lipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-COA reductase inhibitor anti-lipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as. . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125) withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** ***B*** compounds, such as cyano-cobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137750 USPATFULL

TITLE: Production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering

INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132659	20001017	
	WO 9619964	19960704	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860019	19970620	(8)
	WO 1995-EP5119	19951222	
		19970620	PCT 371 date
		19970620	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446467	19941223

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Theisen, Mary Lynn

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keil & Weinkauf

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 375

AB The present invention relates to a process for the production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering in which molding rolls with depressions in the shape of segments of an ellipsoid are used. The process according to the invention affords tablets which are easily deflashed and in which the tablet residue to be abraded when there is a displacement between the upper and lower half of the tablet is small.

DETD . . . isotretinoin, ketotifen, ketoconazole, ketoprofen, ketorolac, labetalol, lactulose, lecithin, levocarnitine, levodopa, levoglutamide, levonorgestrel, levothyroxine, lidocaine, lipase, lipoic acid, lisinopril, loperamide, lorazepam, ***lovastatin*** , medroxyprogesterone, menthol, methotrexate, methyldopa, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide, metoprolol, miconazole, midazolam, minocycline, minoxidil, misoprostol, morphine, multivitamin mixtures or combinations and mineral salts,. . . omeprazole, ondansetron, pancreatin, panthenol, pantothenic acid, paracetamol, penicillin G, penicillin V, phenobarbital, pentoxifylline, phenylephrine,

phenylpropanolamine, phenytoin, piroxicam, polymyxin B, povidone-iodine, ***pravastatin*** , prednisolone, bromocriptine, propafenone, ***propranolol*** , pseudoephedrine, pyridoxine, quinidine, ramipril, ranitidine, reserpine, retinol, riboflavin, rifampicin, rutoside, saccharin, salbutamol, salcatonin, salicylic acid, ***simvastatin*** , somatropin, sotalol, spironolactone, sucralfate, sulbactam, sulfamethoxazole, sulpiride, tamoxifen, tegafur, teprenon, terazosin, terbutaline, terfenadine, theophylline, thiamine, ticlopidine, timolol, tranexamic acid, tretinoin, triamcinolone acetonide, triamteren, trimethoprim, troxerutin, uracil, valproic acid, vancomycin, verapamil, ***vitamins*** ***B*** .sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.4, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, D.sub.3, E, K, folinic acid, zidovudine.

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:61219 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Purified galactomannan as an improved pharmaceutical excipient
INVENTOR(S):	Gebert, Mark S., East Palo Alto, CA, United States Friend, David R., Menlo Park, CA, United States Wong, David, San Francisco, CA, United States Parasrampuria, Jagdish, San Mateo, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Venture Lending, A Division of Cupertino National Bank, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063402	20000516	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-487605	19950607	(8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Peselev, Elli		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cooley Godward LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	993		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a substantially anhydrous, powdered, galactomannan composition consisting essentially of a galactomannan hydrocolloid exhibiting about 50% to about 90% by weight of anhydromannose residues and about 10% to about 50% by weight anhydrogalactose residues; less than about 1% by weight of protein material and less than about 3% of other nonaqueous impurities. This material is useful for preparing pharmaceutical compositions both in the substantially anhydrous form but preferably in an anhydrated form which includes about 5-15% by weight water. The pharmaceutical compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a drug, the hydrated powered gallactomannan composition and optionally other pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients. When the hydrated powdered purified glactomannan of the invention is used to form a tablet, one sees improved hardness in the tablet formed. The pharmaceutical composition of the invention is particularly valuable for delivering a therapeutically effective drug to the colon without significant release of the drug in the upper GI tract after oral administration of the composition. Unique means to prepare the purified galactomannan in large quantities is provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . such as phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride; stimulants, such as caffeine; water soluble and fat soluble vitamins or precursors, such as vitamin C, ***vitamin*** ***B*** -12, tocopherol, vitamin D, vitamin A, .beta.-carotene, etc.; antihypercholesterolemics, such as Gemfibrozil and ***lovastatin*** ; antitussives, such as dextromethorphan and its hydrobromide, noscapine, carbetapentane citrate, and chlophedianol hydrochloride; antihistamines, such as chlorpheniramine maleate, phenidamine tartrate,. . . doxylamine succinate, and phenyltoloxamine citrate; decongestants, such as phenylephrine hydrochloride, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, ephedrine; .beta.-adrenergic receptor antagonists (such as ***propranolol*** , nadalol, timolol, pindolol, labetalol, metoprolol, atenolol, esniolol, and acebutolol). Using such compounds, the compositions of this invention are adjusted to. . .

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process and apparatus for the production of divisible tablets
INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Fricke, Helmut, Mutterstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6009690	20000104	
	WO 9619962	19960704	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-849900	19970618	(8)
	WO 1995-EP5117	19951222	
		19970618	PCT 371 date
		19970618	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446470	19941223

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Silbaugh, Ian H.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lee, Dae Young
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keil & Weinkauf
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 481
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for the production of divisible tablets by melt calendering in which two molding rolls are combined together, at least one of which has depressions with at least one bar which extends up to the surface line of the molding roll and forms a score.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . isotretinoin, ketotifen, ketoconazole, ketoprofen, ketorolac, labetalol, lactulose, lecithin, levocarnitine, levodopa, levoglutamide, levonorgestrel, levothyroxine, lidocaine, lipase, lipoic acid, lisinopril, loperamide, lorazepam, ***lovastatin*** , medroxyprogesterone, menthol, methotrexate, methyldopa, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide, metoprolol, miconazole, midazolam, minocycline, minoxidil, misoprostol, morphine, multivitamin mixtures or combinations and mineral salts,. . . omeprazole, ondansetron, pancreatin, panthenol, pantothenic acid, paracetamol, penicillin G, penicillin V, phenobarbital, pentoxifylline, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, phenytoin, piroxicam, polymyxin B, povidone-iodine, ***pravastatin*** , prednisolone, bromocriptine, propafenone, ***propranolol*** , pseudoephedrine, pyridoxine, quinidine, ramipril, ranitidine, reserpine, retinol, riboflavin, rifampicin, rutoside, saccharin, salbutamol, salcatonin, salicylic acid, ***simvastatin*** , somatropin, sotalol, spironolactone, sucralfate, sulbactam, sulfamethoxazole, sulpiride, tamoxifen, tegafur, teprenone, terazosin, terbutaline, terfenadine, theophylline, thiamine, ticlopidine, timolol, tranexamic acid, tretinoin, triamcinolone acetonide, triamterene, trimethoprim, troxerutin, uracil, valproic acid, vancomycin, verapamil, ***vitamins*** ***B*** .sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.4, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, D.sub.3, E, K, folinic acid, zidovudine.

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:170710 USPATFULL
TITLE: Two-stage solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters)
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States
Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United

States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6008318	19991228
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-98620	19980617 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-877624, filed on 18 Jun 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Truong, Duc
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Howrey & Simon
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1244

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for making a phosphoester polymer comprising the recurring monomeric units of formula I: ##STR1## wherein: X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl;

L is a divalent organic moiety;

R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and

n is between about 25 to 2,000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) polymerizing in the presence of a solvent p moles of a di-XH compound having formula II:

H--X--L--X--H II

wherein X and L are as defined above, with q moles, where p.apprxeq.q, of a phosphorodihalo compound to form a polymer of formula I, wherein n is about 12 to 1000, having a first molecular weight Mw.sub.1, wherein the solvent is present in an amount greater than about 5 ml of solvent per gram of compound of formula II;

(b) removing at least about 25% of the solvent to form a more concentrated reaction mixture; and

(c) further polymerizing the concentrated reaction mixture for an additional time sufficient to produce a polymer of formula I wherein n is between about 25 and 2,000, the polymer having a second molecular weight Mw.sub.2, which is significantly higher than Mw.sub.1.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker antianginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant antilipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor antilipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as. . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125) withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** ***B*** compounds, such as cyanocobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such

as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:110440 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters) in toluene
INVENTOR(S):	Zhao, Zhong, Towson, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5952451	19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-102813	19980623 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-884382, filed on 27 Jun 1997	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mosley, Terressa	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nath & Associates; Nath, Gary M.; Drost, Patricia M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	46	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1148	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for making a high molecular weight poly(phosphoester) composition comprising:

(i) a biologically active substance; and

(ii) a poly(phosphoester) with the recurring monomeric units: ##STR1## wherein X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl; L is a divalent organic moiety, with the proviso that L cannot have the formula ##STR2## R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and n is from about 25 to 2000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) substantially dissolving p moles of a di--XH compound in a solvent comprising more than 75% toluene at a first temperature between about -75.degree. C. and +60.degree. C. to form a reaction mixture;

(b) while maintaining the reaction mixture at the first temperature, adding q moles, where p.apprxeq.q, of a phosphorodihalo compound;

(c) gradually increasing said first temperature at a rate of less than about 1.5.degree. C. per minute as necessary to achieve a second temperature between about 0.degree. C. and 150.degree. C., and mixing the reaction mixture at the second temperature to form the polymer of formula I; and

(d) isolating the polymer of formula I.

(e) incorporating the biologically active substance into the polymer of formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DRWD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker antianginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant antilipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor antilipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as. . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125)

withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** ***B*** compounds, such as cyanocobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:50718 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Production of covered tablets		
INVENTOR(S):	Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of Grabowski, Sven, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5897910	19990427	
	WO 9619963	19960704	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860016	19970620	(8)
	WO 1995-EP5118	19951222	
		19970620	PCT 371 date
		19970620	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446468	19941223	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dudash, Diana		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauf		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	506		

AB The present invention is a process for the production of covered tablets by melt calendering in which the melt containing active ingredient is introduced between two sheets of the covering material into the molding rolls.

SUMM . . . isotretinoin, ketotifen, ketoconazole, ketoprofen, ketorolac, labetalol, lactulose, lecithin, levocarnitine, levodopa, levoglutamide, levonorgestrel, levothyroxine, lidocaine, lipase, lipoic acid, lisinopril, loperamide, lorazepam, ***lovastatin*** , medroxyprogesterone, menthol, methotrexate, methyldopa, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide, metoprolol, miconazole, midazolam, minocycline, minoxidil, misoprostol, morphine, multivitamin mixtures or combinations and mineral salts,. . . omeprazole, ondansetron, pancreatin, panthenol, pantothenic acid, paracetamol, penicillin G, penicillin V, phenobarbital, pentoxifylline, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, phenytoin, piroxicam, polymyxin B, povidone-iodine, ***pravastatin*** , prednisolone, bromocriptine, propafenone, ***propranolol*** , pseudoephedrine, pyridoxine, quinidine, ramipril, ranitidine, reserpine, retinol, riboflavin, rifampicin, rutoside, saccharin, salbutamol, salcatonin, salicylic acid, ***simvastatin*** , somatropin, sotalol, spironolactone, sucralfate, sulbactam, sulfamethoxazole, sulpiride, tamoxifen, tegafur, teprenone, terazosin, terbutaline, terfenadine, theophylline, thiamine, ticlopidine, timolol, tranexamic acid, tretinoin, triamcinolone acetonide, triamterene, trimethoprim, troxerutin, uracil, valproic acid, vancomycin, verapamil, ***vitamins*** ***B*** .sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.4, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, D.sub.3, E, K, folinic acid, zidovudine.

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:33594 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Controlled release simvastatin delivery device
INVENTOR(S):	Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States

Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5882682	19990316	
	WO 9612478	19960502	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-817129	19970801	(8)
	WO 1995-US13693	19951019	
		19970801	PCT 371 date
		19970801	PCT 102(e) date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-327083, filed on 21 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5543154 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brouillette, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Quagliato, Carol S.; Winokur, Melvin
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1067
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Controlled delivery of a beneficial agent in a dispersion is provided using (i) a compressed core which contains the beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration, and if desired, an agent to modulate the hydration; and (ii) a water insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the dispersion. The release rate of the beneficial agent is a function of the number and size of the apertures in the coating.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol*** , metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin; protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic*** ***acid*** , choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin*** , ***pravastatin*** , ***lovastatin*** and genfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline,. . .

L37 ANSWER 10 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:143696 USPATFULL
TITLE: Transdermal delivery of medications using a combination of penetration enhancers
INVENTOR(S): Grasela, John C., 4521 Saluto Ct., San Diego, CA, United States 92130
Grasela, Joseph E., 4767 Ocean Blvd., San Diego, CA, United States 92109
Jubenville, Robert M., 550 Washington St., San Diego, CA, United States 92103
McCloskey, Joseph J., 1167 Cooperwood, Bloomfield Hills, MI, United States 48302

	NUMBER	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837289	19981117
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-685172	19960723 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Shelborne, Kathryne E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Brown, Martin, Haller & McClain, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	879	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition and procedures for its formation and administration are described, which provide for a convenient, efficacious and simple transdermal administration of medications from a topically applied cream. No transmission through a membrane is involved. The composition incorporates at least two separate penetration enhancers which function synergistically to provide for rapid but controllable transport of the medication from the cream into the skin. The use of a plurality of penetration enhancers, at least one of which facilitates the separation of medication from the cream and at least a second of which alters the structure of the outer layers of skin, particularly the stratum corneum, enhances migration of the drug through the stratum corneum.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . Vitamin E
Vitamin B1
Vitamin B2
Vitamin B3
Vitamin B6
Vitamin B12
Vitamin C
Multivitamin Preparations
Vitamin Combinations
Antihyperlipidemic Agents
Fluvastatin
Lovastatin
Pravastatin
Simvastatin
Probucol
Niacin
Dexothyroxine
Clofibrate
Gemfibrozil
Cardiac Drugs
Cardiac Glycosides
Digitoxin
Digoxin
Antianginal Agents
Nitroglycerin
Isosorbide Dinitrate
Isosorbide Mononitrate
Antiarrhythmic Agents
. . . Amphotericin B
Griseofulvin
Fluconazole
Itraconazole
Sulfonamides
Sulfadiazine
Sulfacytine
Sulfamethoxazole
Suflamethiazole
Antimalarials
Quinine Sulfate
Mefloquine
Quinacrine
Doxycycline
4-Aminoquinolone
Compounds
8-Aminoquinolone
Compounds
Folic ***Acid*** Antagonists

Antituberculous Drugs
Isoniazid
Rifampin
Rifabutin
Ethambutol HCl
Pyrazinamide
Aminosalicylate Sodium
Ethionamide
Cycloserine
Streptomycin Sulfate
Capreomycin
Amebicides
Paromomycin
Iodoquinol
Metronidazole
. . . Octyl Salicylate
Menthyl Anthranilate
Digalloyl Trioleate
Avobenzone
Muscle Relaxants
Carisoprodol
Chlorphenesin
Chlorzoxazone
Cyclobenzaprine
Metaxalone
Methocarbamol
Orphenadrine
Diazepam
Baclofen
Antihypertensives
Beta-Blockers
Propranolol
Acebutolol
Betaxolol
Bisoprolol
Esmolol
Metoprolol
Carteolol
Nadolol
Penbutolol
Pindolol
Sotalol
Timolol
Labetalol
Ace Inhibitors
Benazepril
Captopril
Enalapril
Fosinopril
Lisinopril
Moexipril
. . .

L37 ANSWER 11 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:115859 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance		
INVENTOR(S):	Nakamichi, Kouichi, Shiga, Japan Izumi, Shougo, Kyoto, Japan Oka, Masaaki, Osaka, Japan		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nippon Shinyaju Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811547	19980922	
	WO 9408561	19940428	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-416815	19950609	(8)
	WO 1993-JP1469	19931013	
		19950609	PCT 371 date
		19950609	PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-129133, filed		

on 15 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5456923, issued on 10 Oct 1995

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-303085	19921014

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wong, K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graham & James LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1410

AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable medicinal substance with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. According to the invention, an extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (.DELTA.) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable medicinal substance.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . alprenolol hydrochloride, arotinolol hydrochloride, indenolol hydrochloride, oxprenolol hydrochloride, carteolol hydrochloride, pyrudicainide hydrochloride, bufetolol hydrochloride, bupranolol hydrochloride, procainamide hydrochloride, propafenone hydrochloride, ***propranolol*** hydrochloride, befunolol hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, mexiletine hydrochloride, cibenzoline succinate, flecainide acetate, disopyramide, metoprolol tartrate, nadolol, pindolol, bisoprolol fumarate, timolol maleate,. . . nisoldipine, nitrendipine, nifedipine, hepronicate, bamethan sulfate, .tau.-oryzanol, clinofibrate, clofibrate, aluminium clofibrate, colestyramine, symvastatin, simfibrate, soysterol, dextran sulfate sodium, nicomol, niceritrol, ***pravastatin*** sodium, probucol, bezafibrate, polyenephos phatidylcholine, melinamide, ethyl linoleate, said cardiovascular drugs are selected from the group consisting of argatroban, alprostadil,. . . nitrate, thiamine disulfide, bisibuthiamine, bisbutytiamine, bisbentiamine, fursultiamine, prosultiamine, benfotiamine, pyridoxine hydrochloride, cobamamide, hydroxocobalamin acetate, cyanocobalamin, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide, pantethine, mecobalamin, ***folic*** ***acid*** , riboflavin butyrate, riboflavin, pyridoxamine phosphate, pyridoxal phosphate, riboflavin sodium phosphate, ascorbic acid, tocopherol calcium succinate, tocopherol acetate, phytonadione, menatetrenone, biotin,. . .

L37 ANSWER 12 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113644 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release drug suspension delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5582838	19961210	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-363451	19941222	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 876
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device is disclosed for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent, the device consisting of (i) a core comprising at least two layers, wherein at least one layer comprises a beneficial agent and a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration and at least one layer which comprises a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to

and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the microscopic gel beads.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol*** , metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin; protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic*** ***acid*** , choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; alnalgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin*** , ***pravastatin*** , ***lovastatin*** and genfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefacloi, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline,. . .

L37 ANSWER 13 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:70200 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release nifedipine delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5543154	19960806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-327083	19941021 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Phelan, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 933
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous micoroscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a disperson comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol*** , metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic*** ***acid*** , choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, attopine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as

clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin*** , ***pravastatin*** , ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline,. . .

L37 ANSWER 14 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:102004 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release drug dispersion delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5366738	19941122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-118836	19930908 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Phelan, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 887
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a dispersion comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol*** , metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic*** ***acid*** , choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin*** , ***pravastatin*** , ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline,. . .

L37 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:84091 USPATFULL
TITLE: Spheronization process using charged resins
INVENTOR(S): McClelland, Gregory A., Lawrence, KS, United States
Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5350584 19940927
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1992-906226 19920626 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 468
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention comprises a novel process for the spheronization of charged resins. Spherical multiparticlates are produced which range in size from 0.3 mm to 3 mm in diameter. The spherical particle product is microcrystalline-free. The process consists of the steps of mixing followed by wet granulation, spheronization and drying.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol*** , metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic*** ***acid*** , choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin*** , ***pravastatin*** , ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline,. . .

L37 ANSWER 16 OF 16 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:89448 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for producing a tablet core aperture
INVENTOR(S): Appel, Leah E., Lawrence, KS, United States
Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5256440	19931026
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-902187	19920622 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Owens, Terry J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Cameron, Erma
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 502
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Process for preparing and film coating a dosage form. An intagliated dosage form core is produced by inscribing one or more areas on the surface of the dosage form core prior to coating. An aqueous dispersion of a polymeric coating is then applied to the intagliated dosage form core. When placed in an environment of use, the film coating within the circumscribed region of the dosage form surface is reproducibly expelled, leaving a coated core tablet with a predefined aperture in the coating which exposes a discrete portion of the core surface to the environment of use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol,

propranolol , metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic*** ***acid*** , choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin*** , ***pravastatin*** , ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline,. . .

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	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	193.04	261.33

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.00	261.33

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.43	264.76

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: May 18, 2001 (20010518/UP).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:38:34 ON 23 MAY 2001)

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:39:09 ON 23 MAY 2001
L1             1 S ATENOLOL/CN
L2             0 S PROPANOLOL/CN
L3             1 S TIMOLOL/CN
L4             0 S METAPROLOL/CN
L5             2 S INDERAL
L6             0 S METAPROLOL
L7             0 S METAPROLOLOL
L8             1 S METOPROLOL/CN
L9             1 S PROPRANOLOL/CN
L10            1 S TIMOLOL/CN
L11            1 S ATORVASTATIN/CN
L12            1 S CERIVASTATIN/CN
L13            1 S PRAVASTATIN/CN
L14            1 S FLUVASTATIN/CN
L15            1 S LOVASTATIN/CN
L16            1 S SIMVASTATIN/CN

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:47:32 ON
     23 MAY 2001
L17       216829 S L11-16 OR ATORVASTATIN OR CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUV
L18       202196 S L1 OR L8-10 OR ATENOLOL OR TIMOLOL OR PROPRANOLOL OR METOPROL
L19         1018 S L17 (S) L18
L20           28 S L17 (W) L18
L21           28 S L20 2001
L22           28 S L20 2000
L23        23940 S L11-16 OR ATORVASTATIN OR CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUV
L24           72 S L23 (S) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)
L25            2 S L23 (W) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)
L26           46 S L23 (S) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)
L27            0 S L23 (A) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)
L28           46 S L23 (P) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)
L29           44 DUP REM L28 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L30           23 S L29 (S) FOLIC ACID
L31           58 S L23 (S) (L8 OR METOPROLOL)
L32           48 DUP REM L31 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L33           39 S L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN E)
L34           17 S L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)
L35           64 S L23 (S) (L9 OR PROPRANOLOL)
L36           16 S L35 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)
L37           16 DUP REM L36 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:12:54 ON 23 MAY 2001
               SAVE L1,L3,L8,L9,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15,L16 SAN09717987/L

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON
     23 MAY 2001

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:14:59 ON 23 MAY 2001

=> SAVE L17-137 SAN09717987b/L
L# LIST L17-L37 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'SAN09717987B/L'

=> log h
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.00     264.76

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:17:06 ON 23 MAY 2001
Connection closed by remote host

Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
LOGINID:ssspta1617srh
PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 13:57:25 ON 25 MAY 2001
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:57:25 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 American Chemical Society (ACS)
```

```
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   140.29     142.97

=> fil medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   140.29     142.97

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:57:31 ON 25 MAY 2001

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 MAY 2001 (20010521/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On April 22, 2001, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE now contains new records from the former NLM HEALTH STAR
 database.  These records have an Entry Date and Update Date of 20010223.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2001 vocabulary.  Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

 The OLDMEDLINE file segment now contains data from 1958 through 1965.
 Enter HELP CONTENT for details.

 Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the
 Basic Index.  See HELP SFIELDS for details.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

=> e beta blockers
E1            4     BET5P/BI
E2       392102     BETA/BI
E3            0 --> BETA BLOCKERS/BI
E4           56     BETA0/BI
E5            1     BETA0HEMOLYTIC/BI
E6         6646     BETA1/BI
E7           17     BETA10/BI
E8            1     BETA100/BI
E9            1     BETA101/BI
E10           2     BETA102/BI
E11           3     BETA104/BI
E12           2     BETA106/BI

=> e beta blockers/ct
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E13           0     2     BETA ASPARTIC ACID/CT
E14           0     2     BETA ATRIAL NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE/CT
E15           0       --> BETA BLOCKERS/CT
E16           0     2     BETA BLOCKERS, ADRENERGIC/CT
E17           0     2     BETA BUNGAROTOXIN/CT
E18           0     2     BETA CARBOLINES/CT
E19        2771    24     BETA CAROTENE/CT
E20         208            BETA CAROTENE: AA, ANALOGS & DERIVATIVES/CT
E21         294            BETA CAROTENE: AD, ADMINISTRATION & DOSAGE/CT
E22          47            BETA CAROTENE: AE, ADVERSE EFFECTS/CT
E23           2            BETA CAROTENE: AI, ANTAGONISTS & INHIBITORS/CT
E24         109            BETA CAROTENE: AN, ANALYSIS/CT

=> e e16+all
E25           0   -->   beta Blockers, Adrenergic/CT
E26       21982    USE   Adrenergic beta-Antagonists/CT
*********  END  *********

=> e e26
ADDITIONAL TERMS AVAILABLE BY USING "ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS+XUSE/CT"
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E27        2460           ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS: TU, THERAPEUTIC USE/CT
E28          71           ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS: UR, URINE/CT
E29       21982    57 --> ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS/CT
```

```
E30        1975          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AD, ADMINISTRATION & DOSA
                         GE/CT
E31        2180          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AE, ADVERSE EFFECTS/CT
E32          47          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AI, ANTAGONISTS & INHIBIT
                         ORS/CT
E33         146          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AN, ANALYSIS/CT
E34         398          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E35           8          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CF, CEREBROSPINAL FLUID/C
                         T
E36         190          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CH, CHEMISTRY/CT
E37          57          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CL, CLASSIFICATION/CT
E38         245          ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CS, CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS/CT

=> e e29+all
E39           0   BT6   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E40           0    BT5   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E41           0     BT4   Chemical Actions/CT
E42           0    BT5   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E43           0     BT4   Neurotransmitters and Neurotransmitter Agents/CT
E44          40      BT3   Neurotransmitter Agents/CT
E45         544       BT2   Adrenergic Agents/CT
E46         307        BT1   Adrenergic Antagonists/CT
E47       21982         -->   Adrenergic beta-Antagonists/CT
E48       21982         MN    D14.100.50.200.200./CT
E49       21982         MN    D27.505.583.50.200.200./CT
                         DC    an INDEX MEDICUS major descriptor
                         NOTE  Drugs that bind to but do not activate
                               beta-adrenergic receptors thereby blocking the
                               actions of beta-adrenergic agonists. Adrenergic
                               beta-antagonists are used for treatment of
                               hypertension, cardiac arrythmias, angina
                               pectoris, glaucoma, migraine headaches, and
                               anxiety.
                         INDX  GEN or unspecified; prefer specifics; do not
                               confuse with ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS; DF: ADREN
                               BETA ANTAG
                         AQ    AD AE AN BL CF CH CL CS CT DU EC HI IM IP ME PD
                               PK PO RE SD ST TO TU UR
                         PNTE  Sympatholytics (1966-1968)
                         HNTE  95: was ADRENERGIC BETA RECEPTOR BLOCKADERS
                               1969-94 (Prov 1969-72)
                         ONTE  use ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS to search
                               ADRENERGIC BETA RECEPTOR BLOCKADERS 1973-94 (as
                               Prov 1969-72)
                         MHTH  NLM (1969)
E50           0          UF    ADREN BETA ANTAG/CT
E51           0          UF    Adrenergic beta Antagonists/CT
E52           0          UF    Adrenergic beta Receptor Blockaders/CT
E53           0          UF    Adrenergic beta-Blockers/CT
E54           0          UF    Adrenergic beta-Receptor Blockaders/CT
E55           0          UF    Agents, beta-Adrenergic Blocking/CT
E56           0          UF    Blockaders, Adrenergic beta-Receptor/CT
E57           0          UF    Blockaders, beta-Adrenergic Receptor/CT
E58           0          UF    Blockers, beta-Adrenergic/CT
E59           0          UF    Blocking Agents, beta-Adrenergic/CT
E60           0          UF    Receptor Blockaders, beta-Adrenergic/CT
E61           0          UF    beta Adrenergic Blockers/CT
E62           0          UF    beta Adrenergic Blocking Agents/CT
E63           0          UF    beta Adrenergic Receptor Blockaders/CT
E64           0          UF    beta Blockers, Adrenergic/CT
E65           0          UF    beta-Adrenergic Blockers/CT
E66           0          UF    beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents/CT
E67           0          UF    beta-Adrenergic Receptor Blockaders/CT
E68           0          UF    beta-Antagonists, Adrenergic/CT
E69           0          UF    beta-Blockers, Adrenergic/CT
E70           0          UF    beta-Receptor Blockaders, Adrenergic/CT
E71         751          NT1   Acebutolol/CT
E72         988          NT1   Alprenolol/CT
E73        1197           NT2   Dihydroalprenolol/CT
E74        3275          NT1   Atenolol/CT
E75         440          NT1   Betaxolol/CT
E76         347          NT1   Bisoprolol/CT
```

```
E77         159          NT1   Bupranolol/CT
E78         160          NT1   Butoxamine/CT
E79         246          NT1   Carteolol/CT
E80         319          NT1   Celiprolol/CT
E81        1197          NT1   Dihydroalprenolol/CT
E82         684          NT1   Iodocyanopindolol/CT
E83        1436          NT1   Labetalol/CT
E84         193          NT1   Levobunolol/CT
E85         240          NT1   Metipranolol/CT
E86        3094          NT1   Metoprolol/CT
E87         595          NT1   Nadolol/CT
E88         977          NT1   Oxprenolol/CT
E89         171          NT1   Penbutolol/CT
E90        3378          NT1   Pindolol/CT
E91         684           NT2   Iodocyanopindolol/CT
E92        1485          NT1   Practolol/CT
E93       27116          NT1   Propranolol/CT
E94        1432          NT1   Sotalol/CT
E95        2188          NT1   Timolol/CT
*********  END  *********

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.90     143.87

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS,
       BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT,
       CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE,
       DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, ...' ENTERED AT 13:59:25 ON 25 MAY 2001

59 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s Adrenergic beta (w) (Antagonists or block? or inhib?)
          8   FILE ADISALERTS
          3   FILE AGRICOLA
          1   FILE ANABSTR
<------User Break------>
u
=> s beta (w) (Antagonists or block? or inhib?)
       7690   FILE ADISALERTS
        145   FILE ADISINSIGHT
        115   FILE AGRICOLA
        297   FILE ANABSTR
         29   FILE AQUASCI
        430   FILE BIOBUSINESS
         17   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
      17145   FILE BIOSIS
         74   FILE BIOTECHABS
         74   FILE BIOTECHDS
       1022   FILE BIOTECHNO
        414   FILE CABA
  12 FILES SEARCHED...
       1596   FILE CANCERLIT
      10155   FILE CAPLUS
         25   FILE CEABA-VTB
         17   FILE CEN
        294   FILE CIN
        535   FILE CONFSCI
          3   FILE CROPB
         22   FILE CROPU
  20 FILES SEARCHED...
       1012   FILE DDFB
      10125   FILE DDFU
        416   FILE DGENE
       1012   FILE DRUGB
       2180   FILE DRUGLAUNCH
        146   FILE DRUGNL
```

```
     13971   FILE DRUGU
        96   FILE DRUGUPDATES
       170   FILE EMBAL
     18564   FILE EMBASE
  31 FILES SEARCHED...
      2054   FILE ESBIOBASE
        41   FILE FROSTI
        26   FILE FSTA
        28   FILE GENBANK
        64   FILE HEALSAFE
       285   FILE IFIPAT
      1970   FILE JICST-EPLUS
         2   FILE KOSMET
      1139   FILE LIFESCI
  42 FILES SEARCHED...
        15   FILE MEDICONF
     31566   FILE MEDLINE
        65   FILE NIOSHTIC
        57   FILE NTIS
         6   FILE OCEAN
     12494   FILE PASCAL
       197   FILE PHAR
         4   FILE PHIC
      2290   FILE PHIN
      2494   FILE PROMT
  52 FILES SEARCHED...
     12590   FILE SCISEARCH
         2   FILE SYNTHLINE
      9451   FILE TOXLINE
      6577   FILE TOXLIT
      2778   FILE USPATFULL
      1134   FILE WPIDS
  58 FILES SEARCHED...
      1134   FILE WPINDEX

  56 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L10  QUE BETA (W) (ANTAGONISTS OR BLOCK? OR INHIB?)

=> s cholester? (W) (lower? or reduc? or decres?)
       893   FILE ADISALERTS
        93   FILE ADISINSIGHT
       423   FILE AGRICOLA
        11   FILE ANABSTR
        11   FILE AQUASCI
       638   FILE BIOBUSINESS
        34   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
   7 FILES SEARCHED...
      2937   FILE BIOSIS
        44   FILE BIOTECHABS
        44   FILE BIOTECHDS
       182   FILE BIOTECHNO
       758   FILE CABA
       148   FILE CANCERLIT
      2595   FILE CAPLUS
        31   FILE CEABA-VTB
        48   FILE CEN
       369   FILE CIN
        84   FILE CONFSCI
  18 FILES SEARCHED...
         2   FILE CROPU
        64   FILE DDFB
       777   FILE DDFU
       338   FILE DGENE
        64   FILE DRUGB
        31   FILE DRUGLAUNCH
        42   FILE DRUGNL
      1013   FILE DRUGU
        30   FILE DRUGUPDATES
        42   FILE EMBAL
      2724   FILE EMBASE
       732   FILE ESBIOBASE
```

```
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
        65   FILE FOMAD
         7   FILE FOREGE
       877   FILE FROSTI
       365   FILE FSTA
         1   FILE GENBANK
         7   FILE HEALSAFE
       299   FILE IFIPAT
       220   FILE JICST-EPLUS
         1   FILE KOSMET
       104   FILE LIFESCI
         8   FILE MEDICONF
      2622   FILE MEDLINE
        15   FILE NIOSHTIC
        25   FILE NTIS
  46 FILES SEARCHED...
         2   FILE OCEAN
      1080   FILE PASCAL
        55   FILE PHAR
         8   FILE PHIC
       488   FILE PHIN
      3542   FILE PROMT
      2659   FILE SCISEARCH
         3   FILE SYNTHLINE
       605   FILE TOXLINE
  55 FILES SEARCHED...
       813   FILE TOXLIT
      1394   FILE USPATFULL
       853   FILE WPIDS
  58 FILES SEARCHED...
       853   FILE WPINDEX

  57 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L11  QUE CHOLESTER? (W) (LOWER? OR REDUC? OR DECRES?)

=> s l10 (s) l11
        10   FILE ADISALERTS
         1   FILE AGRICOLA
        19   FILE BIOSIS
  10 FILES SEARCHED...
         1   FILE BIOTECHNO
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
         5   FILE CAPLUS
        18   FILE DDFU
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
        37   FILE DRUGU
         2   FILE EMBAL
        36   FILE EMBASE
         4   FILE ESBIOBASE
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
         1   FILE FSTA
         1   FILE IFIPAT
         3   FILE JICST-EPLUS
         1   FILE LIFESCI
  43 FILES SEARCHED...
        30   FILE MEDLINE
         9   FILE PASCAL
  48 FILES SEARCHED...
        12   FILE PHIN
        27   FILE PROMT
        20   FILE SCISEARCH
         7   FILE TOXLINE
  55 FILES SEARCHED...
         4   FILE TOXLIT
        30   FILE USPATFULL
        14   FILE WPIDS
  58 FILES SEARCHED...
        14   FILE WPINDEX

  24 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX
```

```
L12  QUE L10 (S) L11

=> s l10 (w) l11
           3   FILE ADISALERTS
           2   FILE BIOSIS
   8 FILES SEARCHED...
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
           1   FILE CAPLUS
           1   FILE DDFU
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
           1   FILE DRUGU
           1   FILE EMBAL
           1   FILE EMBASE
           1   FILE ESBIOBASE
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
           1   FILE FSTA
           1   FILE IFIPAT
           1   FILE LIFESCI
  42 FILES SEARCHED...
  48 FILES SEARCHED...
           1   FILE PROMT
           1   FILE SCISEARCH
           1   FILE TOXLINE
  55 FILES SEARCHED...
           1   FILE USPATFULL
           3   FILE WPIDS
  58 FILES SEARCHED...
           3   FILE WPINDEX

  17 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L13  QUE L10 (W) L11

=> d rank
F1            3   ADISALERTS
F2            3   WPIDS
F3            3   WPINDEX
F4            2   BIOSIS
F5            1   CAPLUS
F6            1   DDFU
F7            1   DRUGU
F8            1   EMBAL
F9            1   EMBASE
F10           1   ESBIOBASE
F11           1   FSTA
F12           1   IFIPAT
F13           1   LIFESCI
F14           1   PROMT
F15           1   SCISEARCH
F16           1   TOXLINE
F17           1   USPATFULL


=> d rank l12
'FULL' IS NOT VALID IN THE CURRENT FILE
This option is not valid in the current file.  Enter the command
without the option at the arrow prompt (=>).  Or, first enter the
file in which the saved item created.  Then enter the command and
option at an arrow prompt in the file.

=> d l12 rank
'FULL' IS NOT VALID IN THE CURRENT FILE
This option is not valid in the current file.  Enter the command
without the option at the arrow prompt (=>).  Or, first enter the
file in which the saved item created.  Then enter the command and
option at an arrow prompt in the file.

=> fil f1-17
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                12.60     156.47
```

```
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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

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FILE 'TOXLINE' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
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=> s l12
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
   8 FILES SEARCHED...
  12 FILES SEARCHED...
  14 FILES SEARCHED...
L14         214 L12

=> s l13
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
   7 FILES SEARCHED...
  11 FILES SEARCHED...
  14 FILES SEARCHED...
L15          20 L13

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16          13 DUP REM L15 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5
```

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228065 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100228065
TITLE: Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin slow progression of carotid intima-media thickness: Main results from the ***beta*** - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** - ***Lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS.
AUTHOR(S): Hedblad, B.; Wikstrand, J.; Janzon, L.; Wedel, H.; Berglund, G. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Medicine, Malmo University Hospital, S 205 02, Malmo: Goran.Berglund@medforsk.mas.lu.se Sweden
SOURCE: Circulation, (April 3, 2001) Vol. 103, No. 13, pp. 1721-1726. print.
ISSN: 0009-7322.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Background: Statins reduce cardiovascular events and progression of carotid intima-media thickness (IMT). beta-Blockers are also known to reduce cardiovascular events, but less is known about their effects on carotid IMT. Methods and Results: We conducted a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, single-center trial to compare the effects of low-dose metoprolol CR/XL (25 mg once daily) and fluvastatin (40 mg once daily) on the progression of carotid IMT during 36 months of treatment in 793 subjects who had carotid plaque but no symptoms of carotid artery disease. Changes in mean IMT in the common carotid artery and maximal IMT in the bulb were the main outcome variables. Death and cardiovascular events were monitored. Progression of IMTmax in the carotid bulb at both 18 and 36 months was reduced by metoprolol CR/XL (-0.058 mm/y; 95% CI, -0.094 to -0.023; P=0.004; and -0.023 mm/y; 95% CI, -0.044 to -0.003; P=0.014, respectively). Incidence of cardiovascular events tended to be lower in metoprolol CR/XL-treated patients (5 versus 13 patients, P=0.055). Rate of IMTmean progression in the common carotid at 36 months was reduced by fluvastatin (-0.009 mm/y; 95% CI, -0.015 to -0.003; P=0.002). Women in the fluvastatin group had increased frequency of transiently high liver enzymes. Conclusions: This is the first randomized trial to show that a beta-blocker can reduce the rate of progression of carotid IMT in clinically healthy, symptom-free subjects with carotid plaque. This suggests that beta-blockers may have a favorable effect on atherosclerosis development.
TI Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin slow progression of carotid intima-media thickness: Main results from the ***beta*** - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** - ***Lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 13 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:7697 ADISALERTS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800863000
TITLE: Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin show progression of carotid intima- media thickness: main results from the ***beta*** - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS)
ADIS TITLE: Metoprolol vs fluvastatin: therapeutic use.; Atherosclerosis; Effects on carotid intima-media thickness: the BCAPS
AUTHOR: Hedblad B; Wikstrand J; Janzon L; Wedel H; Berglund G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Malmo University Hospital, Malmo, Sweden
SOURCE: Circulation Circulation 103: 1721 1726, 3 Apr 2001. (Apr 3, 2001)
DOCUMENT TYPE: (Clinical study)
REFERENCE: Hyperlipidaemia (Summary): Alert no. 5, 2001
FILE SEGMENT: Summary
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 761
TI Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin show progression of carotid intima- media thickness: main results from the ***beta*** - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS)
ADIS TITLE: Metoprolol vs fluvastatin: therapeutic use.; Atherosclerosis; Effects on carotid intima-media thickness: the BCAPS
TX. . . lack of data concerning the effects of beta- adrenoreceptor antagonists [beta-blockers] on the progression of carotid artery IMT in

humans.
The ***beta*** - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** - ***Lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS) compared the effects of the beta-adrenoceptor antagonist metoprolol CR/XL [extended release] and the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. . .

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 13 TOXLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:169015 TOXLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IPA-99-1179444
TITLE: Cardiovascular risk reduction through promotion of the ABCS in ischemic heart disease in a veteran population.
COMMENT: Abstract of Meeting Presentation
AUTHOR: Liao M M; Huynh K C; Gray D R; Hagar J M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Veterans Affairs Medical Center (119), 5901 East Seventh Street, Long Beach, CA 90822, USA Internet:. mliao21@hotmail.com
SOURCE: ASHP Midyear Clinical Meeting, (1999). Vol. 34, Dec PP-150D (REF).
FILE SEGMENT: IPA
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: IPA 36-1179444
ENTRY MONTH: 199911
AB IPA COPYRIGHT: ASHP The risk for recurrent cardiovascular event can be reduced through pharmacotherapy and lifestyle modifications described by the ABCS: aspirin; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ***beta*** - ***blockers*** ; ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents; smoking cessation. Despite evidence supporting lower morbidity and mortality while adhering to the ABCS, there is a large gap between recommended and implemented treatments. The objectives of this randomized, prospective study are to evaluate current adherence with the ABCS in both the cardiology and primary care clinic, develop and implement an assist model that will shorten the treatment gap, and evaluate the impact of the program on treatment compliance. Fifty patients with coronary artery disease were randomly selected using computer generated ICD9 codes. Baseline adherence to the ABCS was similar to the national average. After implementing the assist model, pharmacotherapy was optimized.
AB . . . recurrent cardiovascular event can be reduced through pharmacotherapy and lifestyle modifications described by the ABCS: aspirin; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ***beta*** - ***blockers*** ; ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents; smoking cessation. Despite evidence supporting lower morbidity and mortality while adhering to the ABCS, there is a large gap. . .

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 13 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2001 IFI DUPLICATE 2
AN 3223454 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE: PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AND MEDICAMENTS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION; ADMINISTRATION OF 6 MG/KG/DAY OF AN ORGANIC NITRATE TO AN INDIVIDUAL TO MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION
INVENTOR(S): Kojda; Georg, Koln, DE
Noack; Eike Albrecht, Neuss, DE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISIS PHARMA GmbH, Zwickau, DE
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J
AGENT: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5973011	19991026
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1996-721465	19960927
EXPIRATION DATE:	27 Sep 2016	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 1994-4410997	19940330
	DE 1995-DE421	19950328
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 5973011	19991026

DOCUMENT TYPE: UTILITY
FILE SEGMENT: CHEMICAL
MICROFILM REEL NO: 008336 FRAME NO: 0823
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
AB The present invention describes the use of nitric-oxideliberating or

transferring compounds, stimulators of endogenous NO formation, as well as stimulators of guanylate cyclase, for prevention, treatment and elimination of endothelial dysfunctions and the diseases accompanying these dysfunctions or caused by them, as well as the use of said compounds to produce pharmaceutical products for the cited areas of application.

CLMN 7

ACLM . . . 4 wherein the active compound to treat cardiovascular diseases is selected from the group consisting of ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***reducers*** , diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid reducers, peripheral vasodilators and thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-121439 [10] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-035644

TITLE: New nitric acid ester derivatives of pentaerythritol - useful as vasodilators, endothelial protective or platelet aggregation inhibiting agents, and as agents against oxidative stress.

DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05

INVENTOR(S): CAWELLO, A; DREWS, R; MEESE, C O; PAAR, F

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARMA GMBH; (SCHW-N) SCHWARZ PHARMA AG

COUNTRY COUNT: 85

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
ZA 9809357	A	19981230	(199910)*		38
DE 19745622	A1	19990422	(199922)		
WO 9920638	A1	19990429	(199924)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9915548	A	19990510	(199938)		
EP 1023307	A1	20000802	(200038)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
DE 19881521	T	20001012	(200052)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
ZA 9809357	A	ZA 1998-9357	19981014
DE 19745622	A1	DE 1997-19745622	19971016
WO 9920638	A1	WO 1998-DE3031	19981016
AU 9915548	A	AU 1999-15548	19981016
EP 1023307	A1	EP 1998-959730	19981016
		WO 1998-DE3031	19981016
DE 19881521	T	DE 1998-19881521	19981016
		WO 1998-DE3031	19981016

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9915548	A	Based on	WO 9920638
EP 1023307	A1	Based on	WO 9920638
DE 19881521	T	Based on	WO 9920638

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1997-19745622 19971016

AN 1999-121439 [10] WPIDS

AB ZA 9809357 A UPAB: 19990310

Nitric acid ester derivatives of pentaerythritol of formula (R1)(R2)C(R3)-ONO2 (I) are new: R1-R3 = CH2-ONO2, CH2-OR4 or CH2-R5; and at least 1 of R1-R3 = CH2-R5; R4 = H or 1-3C alkanoyl; R5 = glycoside radical having the alpha - or beta -configuration on C-1 of a

monosaccharide optionally with 1-3C alkanoic or mineral acid fully or partly O-acylated; a uronic acid optionally with 1 3C alkanoic or mineral acid fully or partly O-acylated; a 1-3C alkyluronic acid ester optionally with 1-3C alkanoic or mineral acid fully or partly O-acylated. Use of (I) and compositions containing (I) are also claimed.

USE - (I) are as vasodilators, endothelial protective or platelet-aggregation inhibiting agents, and as agents against oxidative stress in vessels and tissues. (I) can be used in combination with known cardiovascular therapeutic agents, e.g. ACE inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, anti hypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators or platelet aggregation inhibitors. (I) are also useful in chemical synthesis and analysis.

Dwg.0/0

AB . . .

vessels and tissues. (I) can be used in combination with known cardiovascular therapeutic agents, e.g. ACE inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, anti hypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators or platelet aggregation inhibitors. (I) are also useful in chemical. . .

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-13

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-010294 [01] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-003509
TITLE: Pentaerythritol derivatives - are useful as vasodilating agents, endothelium-protective agents or platelet aggregation-inhibiting agents.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): BROSIG, H; HESS, U; KOENIG, G; WINDECK, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARMA GMBH
COUNTRY COUNT: 84
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
ZA 9805064	A	19981028	(199901)*	EN	42
DE 19826781	A1	19981217	(199905)		
WO 9856759	A2	19981217	(199905)	GE	

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

AU 9885321	A	19981230	(199920)		
NO 9906128	A	19991210	(200016)		
EP 988282	A2	20000329	(200020)	GE	

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

DE 19880813	T	20000531	(200033)		
CN 1266429	A	20000913	(200062)		
SK 9901695	A3	20001107	(200102)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
ZA 9805064	A	ZA 1998-5064	19980611
DE 19826781	A1	DE 1998-19826781	19980611
WO 9856759	A2	WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
AU 9885321	A	AU 1998-85321	19980611
NO 9906128	A	WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
		NO 1999-6128	19991210
EP 988282	A2	EP 1998-936180	19980611
		WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
DE 19880813	T	DE 1998-19880813	19980611

		WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
CN 1266429	A	CN 1998-808056	19980611
SK 9901695	A3	WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
		SK 1999-1695	19980611

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9885321	A	Based on	WO 9856759
EP 988282	A2	Based on	WO 9856759
DE 19880813	T	Based on	WO 9856759

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1997-19725340 19970611
AN 1999-010294 [01] WPIDS
AB ZA 9805064 A UPAB: 19990107
Pentaerythritol derivatives of formula (I), (III), (VI), (VII), (VIII) and (XV) and their salts are new: (O2NOCH2)mC(CH2OH)n(CH2COR1)o(COR1)p (I) (O2NOCH2)mC(CH2OH)n(CH2COR3)o(COR3)p (III) (O2NOCH2)mC(CH2OH)n(CH2COR5)o(COR5)p (VI) (HOCH2)q(O2NOCH2)rC(CH2OR6)s (VII) (O2NOCH2)mC(CH2OH)n(CH2COR7)o(COR7)p (VIII) (HOCH2)q(O2NOCH2)rC(CH2OR14)s (XV) R1 = a group of formula (II); R3 = a group of formula (IV); R5 = (2-carboxyphenyl)oxy or (2-alkoxycarbonylphenyl)oxy; R6 = salicyloyl or acetylsalicyloyl; R7 = a group of formula (IX); R14 = acyl radical of a compound of formula (X), (XI), (XII), (XIII) or (XIV) (sic); R2 = 1-20C alkyl, especially Me, Et, n-Pr, i-Pr, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, benzyl, cyclohexylmethyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 3-cyclohexylpropyl, 3-phthalimidylpropyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, cinnamyl, 5-ethoxycarbonylbutyl, 3-aminopropyl, -(CH2)3CH(NHCOCH3)COOH, -(CH2)3CH(NHCOCH3)COOCH3 or 1,6-hexane-bis; R8, R9 = 1-6C alkyl or R8+R9 = 1-6C alkylene; R10 = OH, NHR8R9, 1-6C alkoxy, (2-carboxyphenyl)oxy, (2-alkoxycarbonylphenyl)oxy, (1-carboxymethyl-2-dialkylamino)ethoxy, (1-carboxymethyl-2-trialkylammonium)ethoxy, (1-alkoxycarbonylmethyl-2-dialkylamino)ethoxy or (1-alkoxycarbonylmethyl-2-trialkylammonium)ethoxy; m, p, r, s at least 1; m+n+o+p = 4; q+r+s = 4. Also claimed are compounds of formula (V), (X), (XI) and (XIV) and their salts. R4 = H, 1-6C alkanoyl, salicyloyl or acetylsalicyloyl; R11 = NO2 and for (XV) H, 1-6C alkanoyl, salicyloyl, acetylsalicyloyl or -CO-CH2CH(OH)-CH2-NR8R9; R12 = 1-6C alkyl, especially Me, Et or n-Pr; R13 = H or 1-6C alkyl; X = an anion or absent if COR10 is capable of forming an inner salt.

USE - (I), (III), (V) and (VI) are useful as vasodilating agents, endothelium-protective agents or platelet aggregation-inhibiting agents and can be used in combination with other agents (especially ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, phosphodiesterases or platelet aggregation inhibitors) for the treatment of cardiovascular or vessel diseases.

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AB . . .
endothelium-protective agents or platelet aggregation-inhibiting agents and can be used in combination with other agents (especially ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, phosphodiesterases or platelet aggregation inhibitors) for the treatment of cardiovascular. . .

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-231501 [21] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-322290 [28]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-072398
TITLE: New pentaerythritol nitrate ester derivatives - useful as explosives and as pharmaceuticals for treating heart and circulatory conditions.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 E19 K04
INVENTOR(S): HESS, U; BROSIG, H; WINDECK, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARMA GMBH
COUNTRY COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19641667	A1	19980416	(199821)*		7
NO 9901622	A	19990604	(199932)		
CN 1239944	A	19991229	(200019)		
SK 9900434	A3	20000214	(200020)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19641667	A1	DE 1996-19641667	19961010
NO 9901622	A	WO 1997-DE2328	19971010
		NO 1999-1622	19990406
CN 1239944	A	CN 1997-180509	19971010
SK 9900434	A3	WO 1997-DE2328	19971010
		SK 1999-434	19971010

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1996-19641667 19961010; DE 1996-19652345 19961217; DE 1997-19726812 19970625

AN 1998-231501 [21] WPIDS

CR 1998-322290 [28]

AB DE 19641667 A UPAB: 20000426

Nitrate esters of formula (I)-(III), their salts and compounds of formula (IV) are new. In (I), R1-R3 = H, OR6, ONO2, OR4 or R5; R4 = COR6 or R10; R5 = PO4R7, PO4R9, SO3R9 or COOR6; R6 = H or 1-6C alkyl; R7 = 1-6C alkylene-R8; R8 = N(R6)2, N+(R6)3 or N+(R6)3 X-; R9 = R6, aryl or N(R6)2; R10 = a 3- or 5-carbonyl residue of a 2,4 and/or 6-optionally substituted 1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid; 1-substituted pyrrolidine-2-carbonyl group; an N-carbonyl residue of a substituted sydnoneimine; CO-CH(NHCOR6)-C(R6)2-S-NO; CO-CH(NH2)-C(R6)2-S-NO or NH-CH(COOR6)-C(R6)2-S-NO; X = halogen or an anion-forming group. The following combinations ar excluded: R1-R3 = ONO2; R1 = OH and R2, R3 = ONO2; R1 = R2 = OH and R3 = ONO2; and R1-R3 = OH. In (II), R11 = NO2 acyl, alkyl or alkenyl. In (III), R12 = NO2 or as for R4-R10; n = 0-10. In (IV), each Q is the same and is OH or ONO2.

USE - Pharmaceutical compositions are claimed which contain the above compounds optionally combined with other compounds for the treatment of heart or circulation conditions, especially where the indications are for ACE-inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, or thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors (all claimed). Explosive mixtures containing the compounds are also claimed.

ADVANTAGE - The compounds have improved activity and reduced side effects.

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AB . . .

with other compounds for the treatment of heart or circulation conditions, especially where the indications are for ACE-inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, or thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors (all claimed). Explosive mixtures containing. . .

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 13 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2001 IFIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999(04):H0648 FSTA FS FSTA

TITLE: Alcohol in the myocardial infarction patient.

AUTHOR: Criqui, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Family & Preventive Med., Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA

SOURCE: Lancet, (1998) 352 (9144) 1873, 8 ref.
ISSN: 0140-6736.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The study conducted by Muntwyler et al. [See 1999-Ha642], showing decreased mortality as a result of moderate alcoholic beverage consumption in men who have previously had a myocardial infarction, is critically discussed. Aspects considered include: the relatively high reduction in risk of death from non-cardiovascular disease; possible uncontrolled

confounding by lifestyle, medicines or other factors; problems with the selected nature of people participating in cohort studies; the lack of consideration of interaction of alcohol consumption with factors such as . ***beta*** .- ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***reducing*** medicines or aspirin; and problems with low acceptability of use of alcohol as a cardioprotective agent, because of adverse effects of alcohol misuse.

AB . . . nature of people participating in cohort studies; the lack of consideration of interaction of alcohol consumption with factors such as . ***beta*** .- ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***reducing*** medicines or aspirin; and problems with low acceptability of use of alcohol as a cardioprotective agent, because of adverse effects. . .

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 13 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:100592 LIFESCI
TITLE: Gene therapy for therapeutic myocardial angiogenesis: A promising synthesis of two emerging technologies
AUTHOR: Lee, J.S.; Feldman, A.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Pittsburgh Heart Institute, G324, PUH, 200 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
SOURCE: Nat. Med., (19980600) vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 739-741. ISSN: 1078-8956.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
TREATMENT CODE: General Review
FILE SEGMENT: W3
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Ischemic heart disease due to atherosclerotic narrowing or occlusion of the coronary arteries affects 15 to 20 million Americans and remains the leading cause of death in developed countries. Despite remarkable advances in mechanical (for example, percutaneous angioplasty, stent implantation, bypass surgery) and medical therapy (for example, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, anti-thrombotic agents) of atherosclerotic disease, a large number of patients remain symptomatic because of inadequacies in and limitations of these approaches. Recently, investigators have tested the hypotheses that the ischemia could be attenuated or abrogated by therapeutic angiogenesis. Therapeutic angiogenesis, by stimulating the growth of new vessels that collateralize the affected vessel, in effect producing an auto-bypass of the narrowing or blockage, represents a theoretically attractive and intuitively rational new approach to the problem. Not surprisingly, these efforts have received a large amount of attention from the press, the scientific community, as well as the business community. Although basic research in the field of angiogenesis has provided several potential biologic agents for stimulating vessel growth, significant technical barriers remain in terms of safe and practical local delivery of these agents to the ischemic myocardium. However, recent research efforts have demonstrated that gene therapy may offer unique solutions to these barriers, producing a promising union of two rapidly developing - but relatively untested - fields, and bringing therapeutic angiogenesis in humans one step closer to reality.

AB . . . developed countries. Despite remarkable advances in mechanical (for example, percutaneous angioplasty, stent implantation, bypass surgery) and medical therapy (for example, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, anti-thrombotic agents) of atherosclerotic disease, a large number of patients remain symptomatic because of inadequacies in and limitations of. . .

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 13 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:16509 ADISALERTS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800737937
TITLE: Quality of life in the ***Beta*** - ***blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study
AUTHOR: Hedner E; Halling K
SOURCE: Quality of Life Research (Nov 1, 1998), Vol. 7, pp. 605-606
DOCUMENT TYPE: (Clinical study); Abstract
REFERENCE: Hyperlipidaemia (Index only): Alert no. 4, 1999; PharmacoEconomics (Index only): Alert no. 4, 1999
FILE SEGMENT: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
TI Quality of life in the ***Beta*** - ***blocker***

Cholesterol - ***lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 13 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:246477 PROMT
TITLE: Noncompliance "Will Cost US Firms $25 Bill In 1997"
SOURCE: Marketletter, (5 May 1997) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0951-3175.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 603
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Arthritis sufferers are the leading patient group not refilling their prescriptions, says Xpand Rx, a new IMS database product which measures prescribed drug therapy patient noncompliance. IMS marketing vice president Bob Merrold said the data showed almost 70% of all antiarthritic prescriptions are never refilled, and that of the prescriptions that are refilled, the average patient takes 50% too long to obtain the refill.
Failure to follow prescribed therapy regimens is common in many leading therapeutic classes, IMS data shows. Others in the top 10 noncompliance rankings are estrogen/progesterones, antispasmodics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ***beta*** ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***reducers*** , ACE inhibitors, calcium blockers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepine tranquilizers. These categories ranked above or just below 50% in nonpersistence, which IMS defines as prescription refills not actually bought. Antiarthritics, antispasmodics, SSRIs, cholesterol reducers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepines all exceeded 20% in noncompliance or additional time taken to consume purchased prescriptions.
Xpand Rx data puts individual-company lost revenues due to nonpersistence over $1 billion a year, and revenues lost to the industry due to all types of noncompliance at $25 billion this year. Noncompliance also costs $100 billion in health care and productivity, notes a recent report.
While managed care is dominant in many US states, it still pays for under half the prescriptions in 21 states. IMS' Retail Method-of-Payment Report says third-party managed-care sources accounted for $42.5 billion, or 58.5%, of all retail drug sales in 1996, cash payments made up 29.3% and Medicaid 12.3%. Third-party sources led, with 55% of all dispensed prescriptions (1.2 billion) for the full year, with cash sources accounting for 33.4% and Medicaid for 11.6%. 1996 was the first year that third-party sources accounted for over half of all prescriptions.
IMS found that in 29 states over various regions, non-government managed care paid for over half of all retail prescriptions. In states with the highest managedcare percentages (mainly on the East Coast or in the Southwest) the number of prescriptions paid by managed-care organizations was 61%-75%. 21 states had managed-care penetration of under 50%, and the lowest states (eg Alaska, the Dakotas, Montana, Arkansas and Mississippi) had managed-care shares under 40%.
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TX Failure . . . leading therapeutic classes, IMS data shows. Others in the top 10 noncompliance rankings are estrogen/progesterones, antispasmodics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ***beta*** ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***reducers*** , ACE inhibitors, calcium blockers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepine tranquilizers. These categories ranked above or just below 50% in nonpersistence, which. . .

TX Failure . . . leading therapeutic classes, IMS data shows. Others in the top 10 noncompliance rankings are estrogen/progesterones, antispasmodics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ***beta*** ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***reducers*** , ACE inhibitors, calcium blockers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepine tranquilizers. These categories ranked above or just below 50% in nonpersistence, which. . .

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 13 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:65993 ADISALERTS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800653365
TITLE: Is there a role for antioxidant vitamins in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases? An update on epidemiological and clinical trials data
ADIS TITLE: Ascorbic acid, betacarotene, tocopherol: therapeutic use.; Prevention of cardiovascular disorders; Review (37 references)

AUTHOR: Lonn E M; Yusuf S
CORPORATE SOURCE: McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Cardiology (Oct 1, 1997), Vol. 13, pp. 957-965
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review
REFERENCE: Ischaemic Heart Disease (Summary): Alert no. 1, 1998
FILE SEGMENT: Summary
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 325
TX. . . clinical benefit are recommended. 'These include smoking cessation, a heart-healthy diet, regular exercise and drug therapies such as acetylsalicylic acid, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** drugs, blood pressure-lowering drugs and angiotensin-converting inhibitors in specific high risk patient groups.'

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:372200 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA94:54250
TITLE: EFFECTS OF VARIOUS DRUGS ON SECONDARY PREVENTION OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.
AUTHOR(S): ISHIKAWA K; KANAMASA K; HAMA J; OGAWA I; YAMASHITA K; TAKENAKA T; NAITO T; MIYAZAKI T; KAMATA N; ET AL
CORPORATE SOURCE: FIRST DEP. INTERN. MED., KINKI UNIV. SCH. MED., OSAKA, JAPAN.
SOURCE: MED J KINKI UNIV, (1992) 17 (1), 9-21.
CODEN: KDIZDD. ISSN: 0385-8367.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB To examine the efficacy of various drugs to prevent recurrent myocardial infarction, a study was conducted on 1,634 cases with myocardial infarction, who were hospitalized or treated at the out-patient clinic between January 1986 and October 1990. Drugs studied were calcium antagonists, nitrates, antiplatelet agents, beta-blockers, warfarin and cholesterol lowering drugs. The primary endpoint was reinfarction or sudden death. One hundred and seven cases had reinfarction and there were 9 cases with sudden death. The cardiac events were significantly reduced in patients treated with antiplatelet agents among 6 drugs. There were 38 cardiac events in 906 cases (4.2%) in patients treated with antiplatelet agents, while 53 cardiac events in 715 cases (7.4%) in non-treated groups. We consider that the prevention of coronary thrombus formation by antiplatelet agents was effective for secondary prevention of myocardial infarction.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
WARFARIN ASPIRIN CARDIOVASCULAR-DRUG HEMATOLOGIC-DRUG ***BETA*** - ***BLOCKERS*** ***CHOLESTEROL*** ***LOWERING*** AGENT PHARMACODYNAMICS

=> s dosag? or formulat?
L17 1676956 DOSAG? OR FORMULAT?

=> s folic or vitamin B
L18 88719 FOLIC OR VITAMIN B

=> s l14 (s) l18
L19 2 L14 (S) L18

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 2 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-22492 DRUGU P T B S
TITLE: Contemporary Recommendations for Evaluating and Treating Hyperlipidemia.
AUTHOR: Perry R S
LOCATION: Fargo, N. Dak., United States
SOURCE: Clin.Pharm. (5, No. 2, 113-27, 1986) 2 Fig. 6 Tab. 134 Ref.
CODEN: CPHADV ISSN: 0278-2677
AVAIL. OF DOC.: College of Pharmacy, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1986-22492 DRUGU P T B S
AB The biochemistry, etiology and evaluation of hyperlipidemia and its treatment are reviewed. Both dietary and drug therapies, with drugs including cholestyramine, colestipol HCl, niacin, probucol, dextrothyroxine Na, neomycin sulfate, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, compactin and mevinolin, are considered. The effects of various drugs on lipid and lipoprotein concentrations and their side effects were discussed.
ABEX Evidence supporting the role of increased cholesterol as an independent risk factor for coronary artery disease has been accumulated, although the role of raised triglyceride concentrations is not certain.Laboratory diagnosis of hyperlipidemia involved repeated measurement of serum or plasma cholesterol and triglyceride. Lipid and lipoprotein concentrations may be adversely affected by p.o. contraceptives, thiazide diuretics and ***beta*** ***blockers*** (perhaps counteracted by labetalol). Prazosin, Ca antagonists and ACE inhibitors e.g. captopril, enalapril, have not been shown to have any important effects. Phenytoin, terbutaline and benzodiazepines may affect HDL-cholesterol. The aims of therapy include the reduction of cholesterol, triglyceride or both and the minimization of side effects. Most patients can be managed with diet alone. When needed, drugs used include bile-acid-binding resins (cholestyramine and colestipol HCl); vitamin K and ***folic*** acid supplements may be needed. These resins, neomycin, dextrothyroxin, clofibrate and gemfibrozil, may alter the absorption of warfarin, digitoxin, digoxin, thyroxine, thiazides and/or iron. Cholestyramine and dextrothyroxine contain tartrazine and should be used cautiously in aspirin-sensitive patients. There is no difference in the ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** effects of dextro- and levo-thyroxine. Propranolol has been suggested to control the cardiac effects of dextrothyroxine. Surgery may be required in patients with severe familial hypercholesterolemia who do not respond to diet or drug therapy. (E25/HLR)
ABEX. . . serum or plasma cholesterol and triglyceride. Lipid and lipoprotein concentrations may be adversely affected by p.o. contraceptives, thiazide diuretics and ***beta*** ***blockers*** (perhaps counteracted by labetalol). Prazosin, Ca antagonists and ACE inhibitors e.g. captopril, enalapril, have not been shown to have any. . . can be managed with diet alone. When needed, drugs used include bile-acid-binding resins (cholestyramine and colestipol HCl); vitamin K and ***folic*** acid supplements may be needed. These resins, neomycin, dextrothyroxin, clofibrate and gemfibrozil, may alter the absorption of warfarin, digitoxin, digoxin,. . . iron. Cholestyramine and dextrothyroxine contain tartrazine and should be used cautiously in aspirin-sensitive patients. There is no difference in the ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** effects of dextro- and levo-thyroxine. Propranolol has been suggested to control the cardiac effects of dextrothyroxine. Surgery may be required. . .

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:118019 USPATFULL
TITLE: Steroidal glycosides as antihyperlipidemic agents
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Dooseop, Westfield, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5698527	19971216
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-688582	19960730 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Owens, Amelia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Quagliato, Carol S; Winokur, Melvin
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1307
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Ergostanone derivatives substituted with dissaccharides are cholesterol absorption inhibitors useful in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders. These cholesterol absorption inhibitors may be employed alone or in combination with other cholesterol lowering agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM The compounds of this invention may also be administered in combination with other ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents such as those which inhibit an enzymatic pathway in the biosynthesis of cholesterol. Examples of additional active agents which. . . (ACAT) inhibitors; probucol; niacin; fibrates such as clofibrate, fenofibrate, and gemfibrizol; bile acid sequestrants; LDL (low density lipoprotein) receptor inducers; ***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.6 (also known as pyridoxine) and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof such as the HCl salt; ***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12 (also known as cyanocobalamin); aspirin; ***beta*** - ***blockers*** ; and anti-oxidant vitamins such as vitamin C and E and beta carotene.

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8 FILES SEARCHED...
L20 6 L17 (S) L14

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L20 ANSWER 1 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-500307 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-150306
TITLE: Controlled release dosage form for e.g. antiinflammatory drug comprises has water permeable coating controlling influx of water to core comprising osmotic agent and low solubility drug.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): APPEL, L E; CURATOLO, W J; HERBIG, S M; NIGHTINGALE, J A; THOMBRE, A G; NIGHTINGALE, J A S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 27
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1027888	A2	20000816	(200045)*	EN	29
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2000229846	A	20000822	(200045)		24
CA 2298238	A1	20000810	(200052)	EN	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1027888	A2	EP 2000-300572	20000126
JP 2000229846	A	JP 2000-33132	20000210
CA 2298238	A1	CA 2000-2298238	20000209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-119406 19990210
AN 2000-500307 [45] WPIDS
AB EP 1027888 A UPAB: 20000918
NOVELTY - Controlled release dosage form comprises:
(1) a core comprising an osmotic agent and low solubility drug in a solid dispersion in a polymer and
(2) a water permeable coating.
The coating controls influx of water to the core from an aqueous environment to extrude at least part of the core through at least one delivery port to the aqueous environment.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Controlled release dosage form comprises:
(1) a core comprising an osmotic agent and a low solubility drug in a solid dispersion in a polymer and
(2) a water permeable coating around the core having at least one delivery port.
The coating controls influx of water to the core from an aqueous environment to extrude at least part of the core through at least one delivery port to the aqueous environment. The coating is non dissolving and non eroding during release of the drug. At least a major part of the drug is amorphous.
USE - Used for treating diseases and disorders.

ADVANTAGE - The controlled release dosage form delivers a low solubility drug with a short elimination half-life which improves drug bioavailability.
Dwg.0/7

TECH. . .
drug comprises an antihypertensive, anxiolytic, anticlotting agent, blood glucose lowering agent, antihistamine, antitussive, antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic agent, antipsychotic agent, cognitive enhancer, ***cholesterol*** ***reducing*** agent, antiobesity agent, autoimmune disorders agent, hypnotic agent, anti-Parkinsonism agent, antibiotic, antiviral agent, antiimpotence agent, antineoplastic, sedative, barbiturate, nutritional agent, ***beta*** - ***blocker*** , emetic, antiemetic, diuretic, anticoagulant, cardiotonic, androgen, corticoid, anabolic agent, antidepression agent, antiinfective agent, coronary vasodilator, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, antifungal, antiprotozoal,. . . antidepression agent comprises fluotexine, paroxetine, venlafaxine, sertraline, (3,6-dimethyl-2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-pyridin-4-yl)-(1-ethylpropyl)-amine or 3,5-dimethyl-4-(3'-pentoxy)-2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenoxy)-pyridine. The glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor comprises (R-(RasteriskSasterisk))-5-chloro-N-(2-hydroxy-3-(methoxymethylamino)-3-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)propyl)propyl)-1H-indole-2-carboxamide or 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1S)-benzyl-3-((3R,4S)-dihydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-(2R)-hydroxy-3-oxypropyl)amide.
Preferred ***dosage*** form: The delivery port comprises pores in the coating or is formed by laser drilling, erosion of a plug of. . . water swellable polymer. The osmotic agent is in a first layer and the solid dispersion is in a second layer.
The ***dosage*** form also comprises a solubility enhancing agent comprising e.g. organic acids or their metal salts, glycerides, polyethylene glycol esters, sorbitan esters or carbonate salts.
The ***dosage*** form provides a maximum concentration of the drug in a use environment that is at least 1.2 times that of a control ***dosage*** form comprising an identical ***dosage*** form containing an equivalent amount of undispersed drug and an area under the curve (AUC) in a use environment that is at least 12.25 times that of a control ***dosage*** form comprising an identical form containing an equivalent amount of undispersed drug. The ***dosage*** form provides a maximum drug concentration in the blood at a tmax which is at least 30 minutes longer but not more than 24 hours longer than the tmax observed for the control ***dosage*** form.
The environment of use is the gastrointestinal tract.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The coating is formed from e.g. polyacrylic acids. . .

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-492338 [44] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-148097
TITLE: Controlled release dosage composition for low solubility drug comprises aqueous soluble cellulosic polymeric matrix containing solid dispersion of drug in cellulosic polymer.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B03 B07
INVENTOR(S): APPEL, L E; CURATOLO, W J; FRIESEN, D T; NIGHTINGALE, J A; THOMBRE, A G; NIGHTINGALE, J A S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 27
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1027887	A2	20000816	(200044)*	EN	26
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2000229888	A	20000822	(200045)		26
CA 2298245	A1	20000810	(200052)	EN	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

EP 1027887 A2 EP 2000-300546 20000126
JP 2000229888 A JP 2000-33446 20000210
CA 2298245 A1 CA 2000-2298245 20000209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-119400 19990210
AN 2000-492338 [44] WPIDS
AB EP 1027887 A UPAB: 20000913
NOVELTY - Controlled release dosage composition comprises:
(1) a solid dispersion comprising a low solubility drug dispersed in a cellulosic polymer and
(2) an aqueous soluble cellulosic polymeric matrix containing the dispersion.
Most of the drug is amorphous.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(A) a controlled release dosage composition comprising an erodible polymeric matrix containing a solid dispersion comprising low solubility amorphous drug dispersed in an ionizable cellulosic polymer and
(B) a controlled release dosage composition comprising an erodible polymeric matrix containing a solid dispersion comprising low solubility drug dispersed in an ionizable cellulosic polymer having alkylate and ester linked carboxylic acid substituents.
Most of the drug in (B) is amorphous.
USE - Used for treating diseases and disorders.
ADVANTAGE - The composition allows controlled delivery of the drug so that the concentration of drug in an in vitro or in vivo environment is increased and the bioavailability of the drug is increased. The time at which a maximum drug concentration in an in vitro or in vivo environment is obtained is delayed by 0.5-24 hours.
Dwg.0/4
TECH. . .
drug comprises an antihypertensive, anxiolytic agent, anticlotting agent, blood glucose lowering agent, decongestant, antihistamine, antitussive, antiinflammatory, antipsychotic agent, cognitive enhancer, ***cholesterol*** ***reducing*** agent, antiobesity agent, autoimmune disorders agent, hypnotic agent, anti-Parkinson's agent, antibiotic agent, antiviral agent, antiimpotence agent, antineoplastic, sedative, barbiturate, nutritional agent, ***beta*** - ***blocker*** , emetic, antiemetic, diuretic, anticoagulant, cardiotonic, androgen, corticoid, anabolic agent, antidepression agent, antiinfective agent, coronary vasodilator, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, antifungal, antiprotoazoal,. . . agent comprises sildenafil. The blood glucose lowering agent comprises glipizide. The glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor comprises (R-(Rasterisk,Sasterisk))-5-chloro-N-(2-hydroxy-3-(methoxymethylamino)-3-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)propyl)propyl)-1H-indole-2-carboxamide or 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid ((1S)-benzyl-3-(3R,4S)-dihydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-(2R)-hydroxy-3-oxypropyl)amide.
Preferred ***dosage*** form: The ***dosage*** form provides a maximum concentration of the drug in an aqueous in vitro test which is at least 1.5 times that obtained by an identical ***dosage*** composition containing the same amount of undispersed drug. When orally dosed, the ***dosage*** form provides a maximum concentration of drug in blood which is at least 1.25 times that obtained by an identical ***dosage*** composition containing the same amount of undispersed drug. When orally dosed, the ***dosage*** form provides an area under the blood drug concentration versus time plot of the drug which is at least 1.25 times that obtained by an identical ***dosage*** composition containing the same amount of undispersed drug.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The ionizable cellulosic polymer comprises hydroxyethylmethylcellulose acetate phthalate,. . .

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 6 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-06991 DRUGU P B T S
TITLE: Therapy of Hypercholesterolemia with HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitors.
AUTHOR: Prager R
LOCATION: Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: ; WMWOA4; Wien.Med.Wochenschr. (139, Suppl. 105, 17-20, 1989)
2 Fig. 25 Ref.
AVAIL. OF DOC.: II, Medizinische Universitaetsklinik, Garnisongasse 13,

A-1090 Wien, Austria.
LANGUAGE: German
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1990-06991 DRUGU P B T S
AB Use of HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in the therapy of hypercholesterolemias is reviewed, with reference to the mechanism of action and pharmacokinetics of inhibitors such as lovastatin (LV); practical use and indications for combined therapy with LV and drugs such as colestyramine: side effects of LV (including rhabdomyolysis when used in combination with other drugs) and contraindications. LV is effective in decreasing serum cholesterol in patients with both familial and nonfamilial hyperlipidemias, and in type II diabetes. (congress).
ABEX The only HMG CoA reductase inhibitor currently available for clinical use is LV. HMG CoA reductase inhibitors increase expression of LDL receptors (probably in the liver) and hence decrease LDL cholesterol and the risk of coronary heart disease. LV is metabolized to the corresponding beta-hydroxy acid and is excreted in the urine. Metabolism is not affected by ***beta*** - ***blockers*** or digoxin. Combined therapy with LV and colestyramine can decrease LDL cholesterol by 50-60%, and reduced ***dosage*** with LV is possible when used in combination. ***Cholesterol*** ***lowering*** effects of LV have been demonstrated in patients with familial combined hyperlipidemia, familial betalipoproteinemia, and nonfamilial hypercholesterolemia. LV also decreases VLDL and LDL cholesterol (and to a lesser extent triglycerides) in type II diabetics. Monotherapy with LV reversibly increases serum transaminases in 1-2% cases, but side effects are generally minor. However combination of LV with gemfibrozil, fibrozil analogs, lipid-decreasing doses of nicotinic acid, or cyclosporin-type immunosuppressives can cause rhabdomyolysis. Simvastatin and pravastatin are also mentioned. (S67/YC) (Therapie der Hyperlipidemie mit HMG CoA Reduktasehemmern.)
ABEX. . . disease. LV is metabolized to the corresponding beta-hydroxy acid and is excreted in the urine. Metabolism is not affected by ***beta*** - ***blockers*** or digoxin. Combined therapy with LV and colestyramine can decrease LDL cholesterol by 50-60%, and reduced ***dosage*** with LV is possible when used in combination. ***Cholesterol*** ***lowering*** effects of LV have been demonstrated in patients with familial combined hyperlipidemia, familial betalipoproteinemia, and nonfamilial hypercholesterolemia. LV also decreases. . .

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001027129 EMBASE
TITLE: Results of the low-dose (20 mg) pravastatin GISSI Prevenzione trial in 4271 patients with recent myocardial infarction: Do stopped trials contribute to overall knowledge?.
AUTHOR: Marchioli R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R. Marchioli, GISSI Prevenzione Coordinating Ctr., Consorzio Mario Negri Sud, Via Nazionale, 66030 S. Maria Imbaro (CH), Italy. marchioli@cmns.mnegri.it
SOURCE: Italian Heart Journal, (2000) 1/12 (810-820).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 1129-471X CODEN: IHJOAM
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Background. The aim of this study was to test the efficacy of a low-dose pravastatin regimen (20 mg daily) in patients with myocardial infarction. Methods. GISSI Prevenzione (GISSI-P) is an open trial on secondary coronary heart disease prevention: 4271 recent acute myocardial infarction patients (.ltoreq. 6 months) with total blood cholesterol .gtoreq. 200 mg/dl were randomized to low-dose ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment (pravastatin 20 mg daily) or no treatment. GISSI-P was started in 1993 and its story was crossed by the publication of the results of similarly designed clinical trials. The publication of 4S results in 1994

prompted the Data Safety and Monitoring Board (DSMB) and the Steering Committee (SC) to change the protocol so that only patients whose total blood cholesterol was < 250 mg/dl could be randomized whilst patients with total blood cholesterol > 250 mg/dl who had already been enrolled in the study had to be re-evaluated and, if appropriate, pharmacologically treated. The DSMB and the SC agreed to stop randomization prematurely in late 1996 after the publication of CARE results. Results. Mean follow-up time was 23.0 .+-. 6.7 months (median 24.3 months). The two treatment groups were well matched at baseline. Pharmacological interventions recommended by the protocol were widely prescribed (antiplatelet agents > 90%, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** 42.7%, and ACE-inhibitors 40.2%). Mainly because of the on-course modification of the study protocol, 402/2133 (18.8%) patients in the control group started a ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment during follow-up. Conversely, 296/2138 (13.8%) patients permanently stopped taking their tablets. Side effects, however, were the reason for discontinuing therapy in 57 (2.7%) patients in the pravastatin group, and patient reluctance to continue accounted for most of the remainder. After excluding control patients who had started a ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment during follow-up, the following changes of median lipid concentrations in the control group over the whole course were observed: Total cholesterol -1.9%; LDL cholesterol -2.9%; triglycerides -2.0%; HDL cholesterol +1.4%. The analysis carried out excluding patients randomized to pravastatin treatment and actually not assuming the drug clearly indicated the ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** efficacy of low-dose pravastatin (total cholesterol -12.5%; LDL cholesterol -18.8%; triglycerides -7.9%; HDL cholesterol +3.4%). During the study 256 (6.0%) patients either died or had a non-fatal stroke or a myocardial infarction, 136 (6.4%) in the control group and 120 (5.6%) in the pravastatin group (relative risk 0.90, 95% confidence interval 0.71-1.15, p = 0.41); 160 patients died, 88 (4.1%) in the control group and 72 (3.4%) in the pravastatin group (relative risk 0.84, 94% confidence interval 0.61-1.14, p = 0.26). The few (n = 28) non-cardiovascular deaths were balanced: 16 (0.8%) in the control group and 15 (0.6%) in the pravastatin group. The reduction of cardiovascular events was more evident in the by-treatment analysis, with coronary heart disease deaths being significantly decreased (relative risk 0.60, 95% confidence interval 0.38-0.96, p = 0.04). The overall frequency of adverse events was similar in the two groups. No significant difference between treatment groups was found for total cases of cancer or at any particular site. Conclusions. Despite the decreased statistical power due to its premature stopping, the results of the GISSI-P suggest that a low-dose treatment with pravastatin (20 mg daily) is effective in reducing blood lipids, and underline the importance of long-term compliance with treatments in the search for a maximal effective ***dosage*** . Furthermore, the effects of a statin on total and coronary mortality quantified for the first time in a population exposed to Mediterranean dietary and lifestyle habits are markedly consistent with those obtained in different settings. (Ital Heart J 2000; 1 (12): 810-820).

AB . . . 4271 recent acute myocardial infarction patients (.ltoreq. 6 months) with total blood cholesterol .gtoreq. 200 mg/dl were randomized to low-dose ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment (pravastatin 20 mg daily) or no treatment. GISSI-P was started in 1993 and its story was crossed by the. . . treatment groups were well matched at baseline. Pharmacological interventions recommended by the protocol were widely prescribed (antiplatelet agents > 90%, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** 42.7%, and ACE-inhibitors 40.2%). Mainly because of the on-course modification of the study protocol, 402/2133 (18.8%) patients in the control group started a ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment during follow-up. Conversely, 296/2138 (13.8%) patients permanently stopped taking their tablets. Side effects, however, were the reason for discontinuing. . . group, and patient reluctance to continue accounted for most of the remainder. After excluding control patients who had started a ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment during follow-up, the following changes of median lipid concentrations in the control group over the whole course were observed:. . . +1.4%. The analysis carried out excluding patients randomized to pravastatin treatment and actually not assuming the drug clearly indicated the ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** efficacy of low-dose pravastatin (total cholesterol -12.5%; LDL cholesterol -18.8%; triglycerides -7.9%; HDL cholesterol +3.4%). During the study 256 (6.0%). . . in reducing blood lipids, and underline the importance of long-term compliance with

treatments in the search for a maximal effective ***dosage*** . Furthermore, the effects of a statin on total and coronary mortality quantified for the first time in a population exposed. . .

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 6 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:10589 PROMT
TITLE: 1989: Will FDA Open the Gates for New Drugs?
The pharmaceutical industry expects to see a shake up in the cardiovascular market in 1989
SOURCE: Medical Marketing & Media, (Jan 1989) pp. 14-24.
ISSN: 0025-7354.
LANGUAGE: English

AB The pharmaceutical industry expects 1989 to see a shake up in the cardiovascular market, especially in the antihypertensive area.
Beta ***blockers*** will compete with new calcium channel blockers labeled for the treatment of hypertension, while the FDA is expected to soon approve of several second generation cardioselective ***beta*** ***blockers*** . This will take away market share from ICI's Tenormin and Ciba-Geigy's Lopressor. In 1989, there will be new product introductions for ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, anti-infectives, 2 new classes of anti-ulcer drugs, nonsedating antihistamines, and a new antiarthritic agent. Many more new drug approvals are expected in 1989 than in 1988. The FDA had approved of only 7 new molecular entities in 1988, although the FDA did approve of a number of new ***dosage*** forms of FDA-approved drugs. New developments in the AIDS drugs market; cardiovascular indications' impact; the possible debut of a new generation of ***beta*** ***blockers*** ; the consideration of erythropoietin for several disease states; some anti-infectives and antihistamines waiting for approval; and the FDA's possible moving on the backlog of NSAIDs are discussed.
The pharmaceutical industry expects 1989 to see a shake up in the cardiovascular market, especially in the antihypertensive area.
Beta ***blockers*** will compete with new calcium channel blockers labeled for the treatment of hypertension, while the FDA is expected to soon approve of several second generation cardioselective ***beta*** ***blockers*** . This will take away market share from ICI's Tenormin and Ciba-Geigy's Lopressor. In 1989, there will be new product introductions for ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, anti-infectives, 2 new classes of anti-ulcer drugs, nonsedating antihistamines, and a new antiarthritic agent. Many more new drug approvals. . . had approved of only 7 new molecular entities in 1988, although the FDA did approve of a number of new ***dosage*** forms of FDA-approved drugs. New developments in the AIDS drugs market; cardiovascular indications' impact; the possible debut of a new generation of ***beta*** ***blockers*** ; the consideration of erythropoietin for several disease states; some anti-infectives and antihistamines waiting for approval; and the FDA's possible moving. . .

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:132893 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparations and medicaments for the prevention and treatment of endothelial dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Noack, Eike Albrecht, Neuss, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kojda, Georg, Koln, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISIS PHARMA GmbH, Zwickau, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5973011	19991026	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-721465	19960927	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4410997	19940330
	WO 1995-DE421	19950328

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 608
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention describes the use of nitric-oxide-liberating or transferring compounds, stimulators of endogenous NO formation, as well as stimulators of guanylate cyclase, for prevention, treatment and elimination of endothelial dysfunctions and the diseases accompanying these dysfunctions or caused by them, as well as the use of said compounds to produce pharmaceutical products for the cited areas of application.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM ***Dosage*** occurs in the corresponding therapeutic doses, which are based on those in which the corresponding active principles are already used. . . much as 500 mg depending on the active ingredient. Daily doses of up to 350 mg are generally sufficient. The ***dosage*** and ***dosage*** range are to be chosen so that therapeutic plasma levels, which are as constant as possible are built up. The. . . individual active ingredients or in combination with each other or with known cardiovascular therapeutics, for example ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***reducers*** , diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid reducers, peripheral vasodilators, thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors or other substances also used as cardiovascular therapeutics.